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The Mercury.

More Hops for Democrats.

Second Letter from a Self-made Politician to his Son.

NEWPORT, May 18, 1906.

MY DEAR SON:

You will notice that in this letter I do not use your given name. That is because there has been a decided sensation in town this week. In some way my last letter to you came into the hands of some newspaper and when the truth of the inside ring became public property of course we Democrats had to hustle to deny and offset them. Was there something doing? Well, say! You have heard of a "Frenzied Financier" of Boston and you know his simple and forceful style of paying his compliments to the "System." "Standard Oil," says someone. "Wow," says Thomas W. "Gaap, splutter, splash, * * * H. H. Rogers, doom, destruction, Rockefeller, gasp, splutter, splash, * * * ! ! !"

That, with an occasional heavy appeal to the people to jump in and help him make money, makes up his simple and effective style. Well, as I started to say, when my letter to you was made public we dragged out Thomas W.'s first cousin, and set him to work to offset the effects of my published letter. He did the trick to beat the band and at times he reached to heights that almost rivalled the best efforts of the Boston man of letters.

We realized that there was no real argument that we could advance after my exposure of the inside of the ring, but like an inspiration came the thought to make a race question. Of course we knew that the man whom we proposed to attack for first publishing the letter was absolutely free from any intimation of attacking the Irish, and he has many warm personal friends among the representative citizens of that race, who have assured him that they realize that the attempt to convert his action into such an attack was merely a subterfuge on the part of the leaders of our party. Those of our older citizens who remember the late Reverend Father Grace, beloved by all the citizens of Newport, regardless of party, race or creed, remember also the warm friendship that existed between him and the man that we have charged with inciting prejudice against his people, and these older men at least will know that the man whom Father Grace knew and respected is not one to incite any attack against the people whom he loved.

But all this is beside the question. Sufficient it is to say that my letter to you last week made a sensation and we were hard set to it to find a remedy. We really could not advance any argument and we contented ourselves with howling. You see the people of Newport as a whole can hardly be made to see what they are going to gain by delivering themselves bound hand and foot into the hands of the Democratic politicians. We call it making an "independent movement," for that is our strong point—the "Independent movement." We claim to represent the people and if we can only get the real independent voters to cast in their lot with us for about one election we shall be in a position where we can throw off the mask and do as we please. The only thing for us to do is to convince the people that all Republican leaders are tramping the people under foot while the Democrats are ready to sacrifice every public office, every position of emolument, in the effort to secure a victory for the cause of independence. "Independence" must be our slogan. "Independence" we cried when we elected a solid Democratic delegation to attend the Senatorial caucus in Providence under the guise of "Independents." The "Independents" were our ablest and best known leaders, but we had no hesitancy in putting them forward in this guise.

So that is what we must do in the matter of the new charter. If we can convince the people that the Republicans (who have been totally deprived of any voice whatsoever in city affairs for several years) have been playing fast and loose in city affairs, and that the city's only salvation lies in the "Independence" of the Democratic party we shall be able to swing things our own way.

But, my boy, I feel that it is going to be a hard task to make the people believe that the Democratic party, in its efforts to push the charter, is actuated merely by motives of purest philanthropy and an honest desire for the betterment of the interests of Newport. And really, just between us, why should they? Why should the Citizens Municipal Association (which everybody admits is working honestly and conscientiously for the best interests of the city of Newport) believe that we Democrats are furthering their efforts merely out of the most disinterested motives? Is the record of the Democratic party such that their every pretension is to be believed? When I look back over the history of the few times when the Democratic party has been in

absolute control of city or State affairs, I must confess that if I were an honest independent or even a Republican—I should make every effort to see that the control did not again pass into the hands of the Democratic party.

But I am only a Democrat and am working for the interests of myself and of my party, so if I can stuff down the throats of the real independent voters the fact that the Democratic party stands ready in all sincerity to cast away their public offices and work disinterestedly for Newport and for a clean and honest administration, I shall be happy. We shall pass the charter and we shall be in genuine and undisputed control for the next few years.

YOUR FATHER.

Commencement at Brown.

The program of the 138th Annual Commencement week will be as follows:

Sunday, June 17th, Baccalaureate Sermon by President W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL. D.

Monday, June 18th, Class Day Exercises. At the morning exercises the oration will be delivered by George Gershon Shor, of Worcester, Mass., and the class poem by Herbert Ellsworth Cory of Providence. During the afternoon there will be a baseball game between Brown and Holy Cross, the band concert on the front campus, and the exercises at the planting of the class tree. The speakers at this function will be Frank David McIntyre of Waldo, Wis., Lester Leopold Falk, of Chicago, Ill., Arthur T. S. Phetteplace of Providence, and President W. H. P. Faunce. During the evening the usual open air concert occurs, also the Senior Ball and the fraternity dances and receptions. At midnight the seniors march to the banquet hall for the last class supper followed by a baseball game in the early hours of the morning on the campus.

Tuesday will be given up to meetings of the Alumni Association, Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Ivy Day Celebration at the Women's College, and the annual reception of the Senior Class at the Women's College. The speaker before the Alumni, in the afternoon will be Mr. Joseph B. Bishop, class of '70, of the Isthmian Canal Commission. His subject will be "John Hay, the Scholar-Statesman."

On Wednesday, June 20th, occurs the 138th Commencement Exercises. The speakers chosen by the Faculty to represent the Senior Class are Edgar Sheffield Brightman of Newport, R. I., Herbert Ellsworth Cory of Providence, George Gershon Shor of Worcester, Mass., and Horace Edward Chandler of Scranton, Pa.

At the commencement dinner which will follow the exercises the speakers will be as follows: Col. Henry Watterston of Kentucky, Mr. Charles E. Hughes of New York, Professor J. Irving Mannatt of Brown, and Governor George H. Utter of Rhode Island. In the evening President Faunce will give a reception to the Alumni.

The Board of Fellows at its last meeting appointed a committee to consider the enrollment with their classes of many former students of the University who for various reasons failed to graduate. Many such men have attained distinction in the world, and it is held by many alumni that such public service merits the recognition of their Alma Mater. The committee consists of President Faunce, Mr. Rowland G. Hazard, Prof. W. C. Poland, Judge Arthur L. Brown, and Rev. John B. Diman.

Discovered in Time.

What might have proved a possible derailment on the Wickford Railway Wednesday afternoon was prevented by the prompt action of Engineer Adams. The train had left Wickford Landing, and was proceeding on its way to Wickford Junction, when, just before reaching Wickford station, Engineer Adams discovered a broken rail connected with a switch over which he would have to pass.

He promptly reversed the engine and brought it to a standstill just before reaching the danger point. The only result was a delay of about an hour until the broken rail could be replaced.

It is expected that the new Stone Bridge will not be ready for use before next November. It was expected to have the masonry all done by July but the settling of certain foundations has made repairs necessary to some parts of it. It is supposed that the settling was due to the effects of the dredging and it appears that such action could not be foreseen. The repairs will not take long, however, and the bridge will be ready in the fall.

At the meeting of Washington Commandery Wednesday night arrangements were made towards entertaining the visiting Commanderies on June 25. That will be a gala day in the history of Knight Templarism in this section of the State.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, when considerable business was transacted. There were two absentees from the meeting. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the month ending May 4 was 3,884, the average number belonging 3,820.9, average attending 2,981.9, per cent. of attendance 89.5, cases of tardiness 364, and the cases of delinquency 66. The total enrollment was 53 more than last year—that is a sufficient number to crowd a new room.

The financial statement is as follows: Expenditure by the committee on finance, \$1,451.75; by the committee on teachers, \$8,238.26; by the committee on buildings, \$278.49; by the committee on text-books and supplies, \$395.47; total, \$10,365.97. The total expenditure for four months is \$43,380.41.

The Rogers is indebted to Mr. A. O'D. Taylor for the printed reports of the Natural History Society from 1883 to and including 1899. These reports have been bound and placed in the reference library of the Cules laboratories.

In October, 1901, the pupils of the public schools of this city sent to the children of Galveston \$107 as a tangible evidence of their sympathy for the loss of all school accommodations in the cotton city of Texas. This month, for the second time in the new century, the pupils were permitted to add their gifts to those of their fathers and mothers. In this case the direct object was the erection of a memorial school building in San Francisco. For this purpose Newport united with the other school children of New England. The amount sent was \$98. Every precaution was taken to make the contribution private, and to prevent it from being a burden by limiting it to one dime. Unless the donors told, no one knew who gave or how much was given.

The Civic League is trying to add another feature to its excellent work of the year. In the rear of the Lenthal there is waste land that should be both a profit to the pupils and an attraction to the school. It is the purpose of the society to make a part of this unsightly yard into school gardens under supervision. Many children of the higher grades (V-VI-VII) have expressed a desire to attempt a garden. Prizes will be offered to the girls for the best results in flowers and to the boys for vegetables. If the pupils will regard these gardens as private property, there will be no trouble from vandals, for each child will be a private detective. There are at least three other schoolyards where the soil is probably sufficiently rich to reward cultivation, but in the remainder lawn must be provided if the plan is extended. The school garden has been for a number of years the pride of many large cities and towns of New England and it should be welcomed here.

The board kindly gave its superintendent permission to hold in the Rogers High School before the close of the year a general exhibit of school work of all the grades. Grade meetings were held, the teachers of each grade divided into committees on the different subjects, and the whole work was well organized except in the Rogers. Since this beginning year superintendent has been convinced for several reasons that it was ill advised to continue the work at this time.

In June, 1898, Miss L. E. French submitted her twenty-fourth annual report as supervisor of drawing in all the grades. As she did not feel able to carry on all the work another year, she was continued in charge of the Rogers and Townsend Industrial, and the elementary grades were placed in charge of a new teacher. Since the last meeting she has a second time felt obliged to consider her own health, and in grades X-XIII. This resignation takes effect at once. Miss French's work for nearly 22 years has been earnest and successful and she has deeply impressed herself on the pupils of a whole generation, who will lament her departure from her chosen profession.

The end of the year is so near that it has seemed best to make as slight a change as possible in drawing. Miss Barber, the supervisor of drawing, has kindly re-arranged her time schedule in grades I-IX so that she can give two days to the Rogers. This plan is not entirely satisfactory, but it seems better than the introduction of another teacher at this late date.

The new storm signal has been carefully explained to all the pupils by their teachers. Whether it is understood, or not, will be known when it is used. It will do no harm to state again that the early signal for the higher grades (at 8 and 1 o'clock) will be given only for a very severe storm.

Last Saturday at the annual meeting of the Barnard Club your superintendent was elected president for the ensuing year.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 224; number out for illness and other causes, 198; number of cases of truancy (public, 21; parochial, 5); 26; number of different children truant, 24; number found not attending school 9; number sent to public schools, 3; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number of regular certificates issued, 4. On April 19, 1906, a blind girl, eight years old, was placed at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, through the State Board of Education. I recommend the prosecution of Patrick Walsh, 42 Simmons street; Timothy Grady, rear 28 Tilden avenue, and Michael Connerion, 5 Ann street, for not attending school according to law.

The committee took a formal vote to authorize the trust officer to prosecute the delinquents mentioned, unless there is immediate marked improvement.

The sub-committee on text books reported, recommending a change of the text books in the English and the Latin courses and also recommending

a change from the vertical to the medial system of writing. The change in textbooks goes over for one month, and the change in the writing system was adopted, new text books to be reported later.

The committee on buildings reported bids received for work at the new Rogers High School; for building and painting fence, grading, sowing and leveling ground; and constructing granolithic walks; but the committee felt that the city council should make an extra appropriation for this purpose. To the committee's estimate was added \$150 for a new sidewalk and the board voted to ask the city council to appropriate funds for this purpose.

The committee on Rogers High School recommended several changes in the course of study at that school: That French be removed from the electives in Grade X; that the commercial course be re-adjusted in accordance with a submitted schedule, making a four years' course; and that free hand drawing be placed on the same basis as mechanical drawing. The report of the committee was approved, after some explanations had been given, and the change was adopted for next year.

The resignation of Miss French, as teacher of drawing, was accepted. Superintendent Lull stated that Supervisor J. E. Burke of Boston had accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the Grammar School graduation.

A Big Meeting.

Commissioner of Public Schools for this State, Walter E. Ranger, who is president of the American Institute of Instruction, the oldest institution of its kind in the country, has issued an advance announcement of the 78th annual convention, which is to be held at New Haven, Conn., July 9 to 12, inclusive. Among the speakers invited is President Nathan C. Schaeffer of the National Educational Association, while Rhode Island will be represented by Governor Utter, President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Superintendent of Schools Walter H. Small of Providence, Principal Charles S. Chapin of the State Normal School, President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Kingston Agricultural College, and others. The convention will be formally opened Monday evening, July 9.

There was a rather interesting fire on Commercial wharf last Monday afternoon when a new automobile which was being tripped by Mr. William R. Hunter took fire and was considerably damaged. A still alarm was sounded for the emergency company but previous to its arrival a stream of water was thrown on the blaze and the chemical engine finished the business. The automobile was owned by Thomas G. Owen and was insured.

The contents of the store of H. A. Heath & Co. have been practically all disposed of. There are now left only a few rings and watches and pins which will be disposed of gradually at private sale. The fixtures of the store have been sold and two others have been received for the purchase of the building.

There was a slight fire on Houston avenue Monday forenoon which was quickly extinguished by the fire department in response to an alarm from Box 62. The fire was in a pile of excelsior in the cellar of the new house owned by James J. Donovan and made a lot of smoke. The building was insured.

Mr. William B. Gardner has accepted a position as bookkeeper for Mr. Wadley in New York. Mr. Gardner has been in the employ of Mr. J. D. Johnston for many years, and his many friends in this city wish him much success in his new field of labor.

The amateur theatricals given in Masonic Hall some weeks since for the benefit of the California sufferers netted \$779.92, which amount has been forwarded to Mr. Edward Aborn Greene, treasurer of the Rhode Island branch of the Red Cross Society.

Dr. William T. Bull, 24, and family will spend the summer in Newport, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bull. Dr. Bull will assist Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., during the summer.

The members of the summer colony are beginning to arrive and a number of the houses in the Avenue district are already open. The grounds are looking unusually well this year.

Miss Charlotte Mahan of this city, who has been studying for a trained nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, graduated on Thursday evening.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and daughters have sailed for Europe, but will return in time to participate in the summer festivities at Newport.

The Messes Ellen F. and Ida M. Mason have arrived for the season at their cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

Mr. Thatcher T. Bowler and Deputy Collector William H. Walcott are both confined to their homes by illness.

Recent Deaths.

Charles Palmer.

Mr. Charles Palmer, one of Newport's well known colored citizens, died at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Clark C. Brown, on Weaver avenue, Tuesday evening. Monday he was found by two employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company lying on the tracks in the freight yard, near Marsh's grain elevator. He had been in poor health for a long time, suffering from fits.

The ferry boat Bristol will be put on the Providence route June 1st. Automobiles and carriages can then have another entrance to the Island of Rhode Island.

Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce and their daughter, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, have been visiting in New York the past week.

Mrs. Otis D. Sleeper has returned from Sabin Point Light, where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Weeden.

Middletown.

Miss Eva Mary Oswin, a ward of Mrs. H. M. Wilson on Forest avenue, has recently sailed for Nottingham, England, for a three months' stay among relatives whom she has not seen since a very young girl. She has been a member of Mrs. Wilson's family since the age of 7, a period of 11 years.

The meeting of Aquidneck Grange last week was almost entirely devoted to the initiation, 14 members receiving the first and second degrees. The lecturer's topics for May have been obliged to be omitted, owing to the steady increase in applications and the large number of those receiving degrees. The meeting Thursday of next week will be exceptionally a large one. Thirty-five candidates are to receive their third and fourth degrees. State Master Frank E. Marchant of West Kingston is expected to be present, and an invitation has been extended to the four remaining county granges, Jamestown, Portsmouth, Little Compton and Tiverton to be present on this occasion.

The Friday evening devotional meeting of the Epworth League was observed as the jubilee anniversary meeting commemorating the 50th anniversary of the introduction of Methodist Christian Workers in India. Miss Ellen Smith was the leader and presented the topic, "Loving our Lives," with appropriate music. A map was shown on which were marked the various stations in India which are now Christianized.

Mrs. Nathan Brown has been seriously ill for some time past at the home of her son, Chester Brown, on Paradise avenue. At present there seems to be small hope of her recovery.

Mrs. Lydia Hart of Newport has been visiting her son, Mr. William V. Hart, this week.

Mr. B. Earl Anthony is soon to erect a new house on Hall avenue, near Bradford station. Work is now being done on the cellar.

Dr. and Mrs. James T. Sherman and their private carriage arrived from Boston Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albright, for the summer. More applications for board have been received by Mrs. Albright than she is able to accommodate.

Work is being suspended for a time at the summer estate of Madam Bonnet while she is abroad. It will be resumed on her return from Europe June.

Fourteen ladies from the Island Guilds attended Monday the corporation meeting of St. Mary's Orphanage in East Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brown have been entertaining Mr. Arnold Murdock of Pomfret Centre, Conn., who is connected with the Jeger Manufacturing Company of Providence. In his honor a gathering of young people was held on Tuesday evening on Wapping road.

The ladies of the Women's C. T. U. held a successful and instructive parlor meeting Wednesday evening at the Methodist Parsonage. The address of the evening was given by Miss E. Carol Hodge, associate superintendent of the State Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Patent medicines were discussed and Miss Hodge performed many chemical experiments to prove the large percentage of alcohol of which they were composed. Music was furnished by Miss Sadie E. Peckham of Middletown and Mr. Karl M. Stone of Newport. Miss Hodge was entertained by Mrs. Charles H. Ward on Wednesday and by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham on Thursday.

Mrs. Sidney Johnson entertained a large gathering on Thursday afternoon in honor of St. Columba's Guild. Rev. Berta Heeney and members of his parish of St. George's, Newport, were among the invited guests.

Rev. Latta Griswold will be ordained to the priesthood on Thursday morning next at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel. He will be presented to Bishop McVicar by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone.

Mr. Abram Brown has been confined to his home by an attack of the grip.

Mrs. H. H. Critchlow entertained the Women's Foreign Missionary Society on Tuesday afternoon.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Newport for the summer season Mrs. Hannah C. Groff's furnished cottage at No. 25 Bull street, to Miss Martha Lumsden, of Saint Augustine, Florida.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Jamestown, Captain J. Lee's furnished cottage on the southerly side of Bryer avenue, to Mr. Clarkson Potter, of St. Louis, for the summer season.

Local Matters.

Benefit Social.

Musical Council, No. 3, D. of P., held a whist and dance in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening for the benefit of the San Francisco sufferers, which was a complete success from beginning to end. The committee in charge of the affair were Mrs. Frank G. Scott, Mrs. Alexander D. Ross, Mrs. Hugh N. Gifford, Miss Louise M. Franch, Miss Maude Gifford, Miss Grace B. Ross, Mrs. George R. Chase, 2nd, Miss Anna R. Franch and Miss Ethel M. Scott. That the committee worked hard to make this affair a financial success is realized at the net receipts, which amounted to \$80.00. This money will be forwarded to the members of the Degree of Pochontas in San Francisco, to be devoted to the sufferers.

There were five sections arranged for the whist, forty-five tables being in use. The first prizes were won by Miss Clara R. Farmer, Miss Lottie Hilton, Mrs. J. Irving Shepley, Miss Emma Vars, Miss Sullivan, Messrs. William J. Dunbar, John H. Swinburne, Frank M. Lawton, Douglas W. Scott, and Mr. Kaldenbach. The congratulations fell to Mrs. Thomas, Miss Harvey, Miss Emily Austin, Miss Margaret O'Neil, and Messrs. Flynn, Arthur R. Tuell, Frank Peabody.

Dancing followed until one o'clock, Cunningham's orchestra furnishing the music free of charge. There was a large crowd present, and all had a merry time.

The prizes were all donated to the committee and were handsome gifts.

County Club Dinner.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. Edward F. Delaney was tendered by his friends and associates of the Newport County Club at the club rooms on Thursday evening, when twenty-three sat down at the tables. It has been customary to hold a club dinner every year, but this year owing to the approaching departure of Mr. Delaney, who has been a member of the club from its start and has been a member of the house committee for a large part of the time, it was decided to omit the club dinner and give a farewell dinner to him.

The table presented a very attractive appearance when the dinner was served. The guests were seated about a large round table which brought all into closer communion than do the customary long tables that have been used heretofore. Handsome decorations of plants, flowers and ferns were in the center of the table and the many candles shed a soft light upon the scene.

During the evening there were remarks by several of the members, Col. William P. Clarke acting as toastmaster. Music was furnished by the Harry K. Howard orchestra.

The weather of the past few days has been the most delightful of the spring thus far. It has been clear and warm and balmy and many people have been upon the streets. If Sunday is pleasant there should be a beginning of the summer influx here on that day. It is planned to open some of the amusement section at the beach either tomorrow or a week from that day, but the bathing section will probably not be opened before the middle of June. Last Sunday there were a few strangers in the city, being induced by the beautiful weather to take a little run out from the cities. Both car lines did a big business last Sunday and as soon as the weather gets really settled it is expected that they will have all they can accommodate. The Fall River road is anticipated a large business this summer notwithstanding the fact that the Stone Bridge will not be open to traffic, but the people have found that there is not much inconvenience in transferring to the ferry at that point.

A Captain In the Ranks

By...
GEORGE
CARY
EGGLESTON

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CHAPTER III.

HALF an hour later the young man resumed his journey westward, passing down the further slopes of the mountain.

"Wonder why I wrote 'Calro' as my address," he thought as his trusty horse carefully picked his way among the rocks and down the steep. "I hadn't thought of Calro before as even a possible destination. I know nobody there. I know absolutely nothing about the town or the opportunities it may offer."

Then he began a more practical train of thought.

"I've food enough now," he reflected, "to last me securely for a few days. During that time I must make my way as far as I can toward the Ohio river at Pittsburg or Wheeling or Parkersburg. When I reach the river I must have money enough to pay steamboat fare to Calro. There is no money in these parts, but West Virginia is practically a northern state, and there are greenbacks there. I'll sell my remaining pistols there. A little later I'll sell my horse, my saddle and my bridle. The horse is a good one and so is the saddle. Surely I ought to get enough for them to pay my way to Calro."

Then came another and a questioning thought.

"And when I get to Calro—what then? I've a good university education, but I doubt there is a ready market for education in any bustling Missouri river town just now. I'm a graduate in law, but heaven knows I know very little about the profession aside from the broad underlying principles. Besides, I shall have no money with which to open an office, and who is going to employ a wandering and utterly destitute stranger to take charge of his legal business?"

For the moment discouragement dominated the young man's mind, but presently there came to him a reflection that gave new birth to his courage.

"I'm six feet high," he thought, "and broad in proportion. I'm in perfect physical health. I have muscles that nothing has ever yet tired. Between the Wilderness and Appomattox I have had an extensive experience in shoveling earth and other hard work. I'm in exceedingly good training, a trifle underfed, perhaps, but at any rate I carry not one ounce of superfluous fat on my person. I am perfectly equipped for the hardest kind of physical work, and in a busy western town there is sure to be work enough of that kind for a strong and willing man to do. I can at the very least earn enough as a laborer to feed me better than I've been fed for the four years of war."

Curiously enough, this prospect of work as a day laborer greatly cheered the young man. Instead of depressing his spirits it for the first time lifted from his soul that incubus of melancholy with which every Confederate soldier of his class was at first oppressed. Ever since Grant had refused in the Wilderness a year before to retire beyond the river after receiving Lee's tremendous blows Guilford Duncan and all Confederates of like intelligence had foreseen the end and had recognized his coming as inevitable. Nevertheless when it came in fact, when the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered and when the Confederacy ceased to be, the event was scarcely less shocking and depressing to their minds than if it had been an unforeseen and unexpected one.

The melancholy that instantly took possession of such minds amounted to scarcely less than insanity, and for a prolonged period it paralyzed energy and made worse the ruin that war had wrought in the south.

Fortunately Guilford Duncan, thrown at once and absolutely upon his own resources, thus quickly escaped from the overshadowing cloud.

And yet his case seemed worse than that of most of his comrades. They at least had homes of some sort to go to; he had none. There was for them, debt burdened as their plantations were, at least a hope that some way out might ultimately be found. For him there was no inch of ground upon which he might rest even a hope.

Born of an old family, he had been bred and educated as one to whom abundance was to come by inheritance, a man destined from birth to become in time the master of a great patrimonial estate.

But that estate was honeycombed with hereditary debt, the result of generations of lavish living, wasteful methods of agriculture and overgenerous hospitality. About the time when war came there came also a crisis in the affairs of Guilford Duncan's father. Long before the war ended the elder man had surrendered everything he had in the world to his creditors. He had then enlisted in the army, though he was more than sixty years old. He had been killed in the trenches before Petersburg, leaving his only son, Guilford, not only without a patrimony and without a home, but also without any family connection closer than some distant half theoretical cousinships. The young man's mother had gently passed from earth so long ago that he only dimly remembered the sweet nobility of her character, and he had never had either brother or sister.

He was thus absolutely alone in the world, and he was penniless, too, as he rode down the mountain steep. But the impulse of work had come to him, and he joyfully welcomed it as something vastly better and worthier of his strong young manhood than any brooding over misfortune could be, or any leading of the old aristocratic, half idle planter life, if that had been possible.

In connection with this thought came another. He had recently read Owen

Stevenson's "Lucile," and as he journeyed he recalled the case there described of the French nobleman who for a time wasted his life and neglected his splendid opportunities in brooding over the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty and in an obstinate refusal to reconcile himself to the new order of things. Duncan remembered how, after awhile, when the new France became involved in the Crimean war, the Frenchman saw a clearer light; how he learned to feel that, under one regime or another, it was still France that he loved and to France that his best service was due.

"That," thought Guilford Duncan, "was a new birth of patriotism. Why should not a similar new birth come to those of us who have fought in the



Confederate army? After all, the restored Union will be the only representative left of those principles for which we have so manfully battled during the last four years—the principles of liberty and equal rights and local self government."

At that moment the young man's horse encountered a huge boulder that had rolled down from the mountain side, completely blocking the path. With the spirit and the training that war service had given him the animal stopped not nor stayed. He approached the obstacle with a leap or two and then with mighty effort vaulted over it.

"Good for you, Bob!" cried the young man. "That's the way to meet obstacles, and that's the way I am resolved to meet them."

But the poor horse did not respond. He hobbled on three legs for a space. His master, dismounting, found that he had torn loose a tendon of one leg in the leap.

There was no choice but to drive a bullet into the poor beast's brain by way of putting him out of his agony. Thus was Guilford Duncan left upon the mountain side, more desolate and helpless than before, with no possessions in all the world except a pair of pistols, a saddle, a bridle, a side of bacon, a peck of cornmeal and a few ounces of salt.

The valley lay before him in all its barrenness. Beyond that lay hundreds of miles of Alleghany mountains, and the region farther on.

All this expanse he must traverse on foot before arriving at that great river highway, by means of which he hoped to reach his destination, a thousand miles and more farther still to the west. But the new manhood had been born in Guilford Duncan's soul, and he was no more appalled by the difficult problem that he must face than he had been by the fire of the enemy when battle was on. "Hard work," he reflected, "is the daily duty of the soldier of peace just as hard fighting is that of the warrior."

Strapping his saddle and bridle on his back, he took his bacon and his salt bag in one hand and his bag of meal in the other. Thus heavily burdened he set out on foot down the mountain.

"At any rate my load will grow lighter," he reflected, "every time I eat, and I'll sell the saddle and bridle at the first opportunity. I'll make the Ohio river in spite of all!"

CHAPTER IV.

IT was a truly terrible tramp that the young man had before him, but he did not shrink. So long as his provisions lasted he pushed forward, stopping only in the woodlands or by the wayside for sleep and for eat. By the time that his provisions were exhausted he had passed the valley and had crossed the crest of the Alleghenies.

He was now in a country that had not been wasted by war, a country in which men of every class seemed to be reasonably prosperous and hard at work.

There, by way of replenishing his commissariat, he sold the saddle he was carrying on his back, and thus lightened his load.

Fortunately it was a specially good saddle, richly mounted with silver and otherwise decorated to please the fancy of the shabby Federal officer from whose dead horse Duncan had captured it after its owner had been left stark upon the field in the Wilderness. It brought him now a good price in money, and to this the purchaser generously added a little store of provisions, including, for immediate use, some fresh meat, the first that had passed Duncan's lips for more months past than he could count upon the fingers of one hand.

A little later the young man sold his pistols, but as he pushed onward toward the Ohio river he found that both traveling and living in a prosperous country were far more expensive than traveling and living in war desolated and still moneyless Virginia.

His little store of funds leaked out of

his pockets so fast that, economically as he might, he found it necessary to ask for work here and there on his journey. It was springtime, and the farmers were glad enough to employ him for a day or two each. The wages were meager enough, but Duncan accepted them gladly, the more so because the farmers in every case gave him board besides. Now and then he secured odd jobs as an assistant to mechanics. In one case he stoked the furnaces of a coal mine for a week.

But he did not remain long in any employment. As soon as he had a trifle of money or a little stock of provisions to the good he moved onward toward the river.

His one dominating and ever growing purpose was to reach Calro. What fortune might await him there he knew not at all, but since he had scratched that address on the butt of a pistol the desire to reach Calro had daily and hourly grown upon him until it was now almost a passion. The name "Calro" in his mind had become a synonym for "opportunity."

It was about the middle of May when the toilsome foot journey ended at Wheeling. There Duncan, still wearing his tattered uniform, made diligent inquiry as to steamboats going down the river. He learned that one of the great coal towing steamers from Pittsburg was expected within a few hours, pushing acres of coal laden barges before her, and he was encouraged by the information, volunteered for every hand, that the work of "ding up" under the boilers of these coal towing boats was so severe that a goodly number of the stokers always abandoned their employment in disgust of it and deserted the boat if she made a landing at Wheeling, as this approaching one must do for the reason that a number of coal laden barges had been left there for her to take in tow.

It was Guilford Duncan's hope to secure a place on her as a stoker or coal passer, to take the place of some one of the deserters. This might enable him, he thought, to earn a little money on the way down the river instead of depleting his slenderly stocked purse by paying steamboat fare.

With such prospect in mind he ventured to go into the town and purchase a pair of boots and a suit of clothes fit to wear when he should reach Calro. His wretched uniform would answer all his purposes while serving as a stoker.

When the steamboat, with her vast fleet of barges, made a landing Guilford Duncan was the first man to leap aboard in search of work. Unfortunately for him, there were few or no deserters from the front of the furnaces on this trip. He could not secure employment as a stoker earning wages, but after some persuasion the steamer's captain agreed to let him "work his passage" to Calro—that is to say, he was to pay no fare; receive no wages and do double work in return for his passage down the river and for the coarse and unsavory food necessary for the maintenance of his strength.

CHAPTER V.

IT was a little after sunset on May 30, 1865, when young Duncan went ashore from the towboat at Calro.

The town was ablaze with fireworks, for a local celebration of the close of the war was in progress as he made his way up the slope of the levee through a narrow passageway that ran between two mountainous piles of cotton bales. At other points there were equally great piles of corn and oats in sacks, pork in barrels, hams and bacon in boxes and drier goods of every kind in bales and packing cases, for Calro was just at that time the busiest entrepot in all the Mississippi valley.

The town was small, but its business was larger than that of many great cities. The little city lay at the point where the Ohio river runs into the Mississippi. From up and down the Mississippi, from the Ohio, from the Tennessee and the Cumberland and even from far up the Missouri great fleets of steamboats were landing at Calro every day to load and unload cargoes representing a wealth as great as that of the Indies. A double headed railroad from the north carrying the produce of half a dozen states and connecting by other roads with all the great cities of the land made its terminus at Calro. Two railroads from the south—traversing five states—ended their lines at Columbus, a little farther down the river, and were connected with the northern lines by steamboats from Calro.

Calro was the meeting place of commerce between the north and the south. Out of the upper rivers came light draft steamers. Plying the river below were steamers of far different construction by reason of the easier conditions of navigation. At Calro every steamboat, whether from north or south, unloaded its freight for reshipment up or down the river, as the case might be, upon steamboats of a different type or by rail. And all the freight brought north or south by rail must also be transferred at Calro, either to river steamers or to railroad cars.

The south was still thronged with northern troops, numbering hundreds of thousands, who must be fed and clothed and otherwise supplied, and so the government's own traffic through the town was in itself a trade of vast proportions. But that was the smallest part of the matter. Now that the war was at an end the south was setting to work to rebuild itself. From the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers, from the lower Mississippi, from the Arkansas, the Yazoo, the Red river, the White, the St. Francis and all the rest of the waterways of the south energetic men of broken fortunes were hurrying to market all the cotton that they had managed to grow and to save during the war, in order that they might get money with which to buy the supplies needed for the cultivation of new crops.

Pretty nearly all this cotton came to Calro, either for sale to eager buyers there or for shipment to the east and a market.

In return the planters and the southern merchants through whom they did business were clamorous for such goods as they needed. Grain, bay, pork, bacon, agricultural implements, seed potatoes, lime, plaster, lumber and everything else necessary to the

rebuilding of southern homes and industries was pouring into Calro and out again by train loads and steamboat cargoes night and day.

As Guilford Duncan emerged from the alleyway between the cotton bales and reached the street at top of the levee a still burning fragment of the fireworks fell upon a bale of which the bagging was badly torn, exposing the lint cotton in a way very tempting to fire. With the instinct of the soldier he instantly climbed to the top of the pile, tore away the burning bunches of lint cotton and threw them to the ground, thus preventing further harm.

As he climbed down again a man confronted him.

"Are you a watchman?" asked the man.

"No; I'm only a man in search of work."

"Why did you do that, then?" queried the stranger, pointing to the still burning cotton scattered on the ground.

"On general principles, I suppose," answered Duncan. "There would have been a terrible fire if I hadn't."

"What's your name?"

"Guilford Duncan."

"Want work?"

"Yes."

"What sort?"

"Any sort—for good wages." That last phrase was the result of his stoker experience.

"Well, do you want to watch this cotton tonight and see that no harm comes to it, either from fire or what's worse—the cotton thieves that go down the alleys, pulling out all the lint they can from the torn bales?"

"Yes, if I can have fair wages."

"Will \$3 for the night be fair wages?"

"Yes—ample. How far does your freight extend up and down the levee?"

"It's pretty nearly all mine, but I have other watchmen on other parts of it. This is a new cargo. Your bet will extend?" And he gave the young man his boundaries.

"You'll be off duty at sunrise. Come to me at 7 o'clock for your pay. I'm Captain Will Hallam. Anybody in Calro will tell you where my office is. Good night."

The night passed without event or consequence. There were two or three little fires born of the holiday celebration, but Guilford Duncan managed to suppress them without difficulty. Later in the night the swarm of cotton thieves, mainly boys and girls, invaded the levee, with bats conveniently slung over their shoulders. As there were practically no policemen in the town and as his beat was a large one, young Duncan for a time had difficulty in dealing with these marauders. But after he had arrested half a dozen of them only to find that there were no



"Why did you do that, then?"

police officers to whom he could turn them over he adopted a new plan. He secured a heavy stick from a bale of hay, and with that he clubbed every cotton thief he could catch. As a soldier it was his habit to adapt means to ends, so he hit hard at heads and seized upon all the stolen goods. Thus passed Guilford Duncan's first night as a common soldier in the great army of industry.

In the morning at the hour appointed he presented himself to Captain Will Hallam and was taken into that person's private office for an interview.

CHAPTER VI.

CAPTAIN WILL HALLAM was a man of the very shrewdest sense, fairly though not liberally educated, whose life from boyhood onward had been devoted to the task of taking quick advantage of every opportunity that the great river traffic of the fifties had offered to men of enterprise and sound judgment.

Beginning as a barefoot boy about 1850 or earlier—he never mentioned the date—he had "run the river" in all sorts of capacities until when the war came, temporarily paralyzing the river trade, he had a comfortable little sum of money to the good.

Unable to foresee what the course and outcome of the war might be, he determined as a measure of prudence to indulge himself and his little band in a period of safe waiting. He converted all his possessions into gold and deposited the whole of it in a Canadian bank, where, while it earned no interest, it was at any rate perfectly safe.

Then he sought and secured a clerkship in the commissary department of the army, living on the scant salary that the clerkship afforded and meanwhile acquainting himself in minute detail with the food resources of every quarter of the country, the means and methods of transportation and handling and everything else that could in any wise aid him in making himself a master in commerce.

Then one day in 1863, when he had satisfied himself that the fortunes of war were definitely turning and that in the end the Union cause was destined to triumph, he made a change.

He resigned his clerkship. He recalled his money from Canada and considerably increased at least its nominal amount by converting the gold into greatly depreciated greenbacks.

With this capital he opened a commission and forwarding house at Calro, together with a coal yard, a bank, five wharf boats, half a dozen tug, an insurance office, a flour mill and other

things. He sent for his brothers to act as his clerks and presently to become his partners.

From the beginning he made money rapidly, and from the beginning he was eagerly on the lookout for opportunities which in that time of rapid change were abundant. He quickly secured control of nearly all the commission and forwarding business that centered at Calro. By underbidding the government itself he presently had contracts for all the vast government business of that character.

He was always ready to take up a collateral enterprise that promised results. When the Mississippi river was reopened to commerce by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, Captain Will Hallam was the first to see and seize the opportunity. He bought everything he could lay his hands on in the way of steamboats and barges and sent them all upon trading voyages—each under charge of a captain, but each directed by his own masterful mind—and up and down the Mississippi, and up and down the Ohio, and up and down every navigable tributary of those great rivers.

It was Captain Will Hallam's practice to make partners of all men who might render him service. Thus when he saw how great a business there must be at Calro in supplying Pittsburg steam coal to the government fleets on the Mississippi and to the thousands of other steamboats trafficking in those waters he went at once to Pittsburg, and two days later he had made a certain Captain Red his partner in the control of that vastly rich trade.

Captain Red was the largest owner of the Pittsburg mines and the pioneer in the business of carrying coal laden barges in acres and scores of acres down the river, pulling them with stern wheel steamers of large power, but still of a power insufficient for the accomplishment of the best results.

Captain Red's fleet was unable to control the trade. Captain Hallam pointed out to him the desirability of making it adequate and dominant. Within two days the two had formed a partnership which included a number of New York bankers and investors as unknown and silent stockholders in the enterprise, and an abundant capital was provided. An order was given for the hurried building of the Ajax, the Hector, the Argonne, the Hercules and half a dozen other stern wheel steamers of power so great that they could carry the coal needed for their own furnaces, but must tow it in barges alongside.

These powerful steamers were to push vast loads of coal laden barges down the river all the way from Pittsburg on the east to St. Louis on the west and New Orleans on the south. They were to supply, through Hallam's agents, every town along the river and every steamboat that trafficked to any part of it. Hallam was master of it all. Calro was to be the central distributing point, and if anybody along the river owned a coal mine in Kentucky or Indiana or elsewhere he was quickly made to understand that his best means of marketing his product at a profit was to sell it through the Hallam yards at Calro.

In the meanwhile, as one region after another in the south was conquered by the Union arms, Captain Hallam, whose long river service had brought him into acquaintance with pretty nearly everybody worth knowing south of Calro, established agents of his own at every point where there was cotton to be bought at extravagant prices, payable in gold, even while the war was going on. These agents bought the cotton, the planters agreeing to deliver it upon the banks of the rivers and leave it there at Hallam's risk. Then Captain Hallam's steamboats, big and little, would push their way up the little rivers, take the cotton on board and carry it to Calro.

Captain Will Hallam was quick to make up his mind with regard to a man. He was exceedingly accurate in his human judgments, too, and his confidence in them had been strengthened by experience in successfully acting upon them. As he phrased it, he "knew how to size a man up," and as the employer of multitudes of men in all parts of the country and in all sorts of capacities he had daily need of the skill he had acquired in that art. It was as much a part of his equipment for the conduct of his vast and varied enterprise as was his money capital itself.

When young Duncan presented himself in the private office after his night's vigil as a watchman Captain Hallam asked him to sit. Captain Hallam had been impressed by this newcomer, and he wanted to talk with him.

He broke at once into a catechism.

"Why did you do that little fire extinguishing act last night?"

He asked the question precisely as he might have done if he had resented the saving of his wealth of cotton.

"Oh, it was simple enough. The fire meant damage, and I was there. So, of course, I put it out."

"But why? The cotton wasn't yours, and you hadn't been hired to watch it." "No, of course not. But when a gentleman means when any decent man sees property afire he doesn't ask whose it is before putting out the blaze."

"You're a Virginian, I should say, from your voice—late of the rebel army. What's your rank?"

"None now. I've put the war completely behind me. I'm beginning life anew."

"Good! I wish everybody, north and south, would do the same. But fools won't, and men are mostly fools, you know. When did you get to Calro?"

"About five minutes before you saw me putting out the fire. I came down the river on the big towboat."

"Where's your baggage?"

"On my back. I have no other clothes. I'll buy some when I earn some money."

"Where have you been since the surrender?"

"Making my way west."

"How?"

"On foot to Wheeling. Then on the towboat."

"What fare did they make you pay?"

"None. I stoked my way as a

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CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

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CLOTHING.

"The boss insists upon our employing his son here, and it's as much as I can do to keep him late," said the city editor.

"Idle?" remarked his friend. "You mean busy, don't you?"

"No, I don't. If I kept him busy it would keep three or four other men busy correcting his mistakes."—Philadelphia Press.

A teacher in a city school defined conscience as "something within you that tells you when you have done wrong."

"Oh, yes," said a little lad at the end of the room. "I had it once last summer after I'd eaten green apples, but they had to send for a doctor."

"You will understand, sir," Dr. Price began, "that I cannot undertake to cure your case without a diagnosis."

"That's all right," interrupted N. Rich, laughingly. "I suppose that's the medical word for 'see in advance.' Name yer finger!"

An Apt Retort.—"Fools sometimes ask questions that wise men cannot answer," remarked the professor in the course of his lecture.

"Then that explains why so many of us get plucked in our examinations," said the flippant student.—Home Notes.

"Do you believe there's a divinity that shapes our ends?" he asked.

"Well," she replied, after looking at his receding brow and his large feet, "I can hardly believe it could have been a divinity that shaped your."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A CAPTAIN IN THE RANKS.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

"Moxer—bushman they call it out here."

"No wages? Just passage and grub?"

"That was all."

"What are your plans?"

"To find work and do it."

"What kind of work?"

"Any kind that's honest."

"You are educated, I suppose?"

"Yes, in a way. I ran A. M. and a graduate in law."

"Know anything about business?"

"No, but I shall learn."

"If you can, you mean?"

"Oh, I can! A capable man can learn anything if he really wants to."

"I don't know about that. But I'll gamble on the proposition that you can."

"Thank you."

"No thanks are needed. I wasn't complimenting. I was just expressing an opinion."

Scribbling a memorandum on a scrap of paper, Captain Hallam handed it to Duncan, saying:

"Give that to the cashier as you go out and get your wages. Then you'd better get your breakfast. I recommend you while you're poor to eat at the little booths along the levee, where they sell very good sandwiches and coffee cheap."

After breakfast if you choose to come back here I'll try to find something for you to do. Oh, I forgot. You were up all night, so you'll want to sleep?"

There was an interrogative note in the last sentence. Captain Hallam was "sizing up" his man, and he closely scrutinized Duncan's face as the answer came.

"Oh, I'm used to night duty. I'm ready for a day's work if you can give me one. As for breakfast, I've had it."

"Then you had money?"

"A very little, but I didn't spend any of it. I saved and split a load of wood for the keeper of a booth, and he gave me some bread and ham and coffee for my work."

"Oh, that's the way you managed it. Very well. Come back here in two hours anyhow."

After the young man had passed out Captain Hallam said to one of his partner brothers:

"That fellow is a good sort. He has said in his gizzard. When he comes back set him at work at something or other—several things in succession, in fact—and find out what he can do."

Such was Gullford Duncan's mustering into the new service of work.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Old Religious Rites.

India celebrates annually coconut day, sacred to the worship of their god of the sea. In order to propitiate this deity cocoanuts are thrown upon the sea by the Brahmin priests, but the practical Mussulmans gather these rotive offerings from the waves and sell them again.

Syrian Rugs.

Most of the Syrian rugs are made with a small square of some decided color, generally blue. In the center, which is supposed to have the merit of warding off the "evil eye." The rug-makers use no patterns, depending entirely on the memory.

To Cut Stick.

To "cut stick," a euphemism for running away, is an expression found not only in English, but also in French, German, Italian and Spanish. It is supposed to refer to the practice among travelers of cutting a staff from a hedge or tree before beginning a journey.

An Old Proverb.

In many nations it has been believed that an individual bitten by a dog may cure himself by placing three of the dog's hairs on the wound. The idea is expressed in the English proverb, "The hair of the dog is good for the bite."

Malay Language.

The Malay language, spoken in the south seas, is softer than the Italian and is said to be totally unlike any other known language.

Rooted by Mosquitoes.

When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy the whole force was well nigh routed by a plague of mosquitoes, which drove men and animals almost wild with pain.

Aconite.

Aconite is the active principle of the plant known as Aconitum napellus, which grows in the mountainous districts of Europe, Siberia and central Asia. It is well known from appearing as an ornamental plant in flower gardens. Aconite as a medicine was first used by Sorek in 1762, being employed then, as now, in infinitesimal doses.

Street Railroads.

The first street railroad was laid in New York in 1822, between the city hall and Fourteenth street.

Florida Ants.

There are more ants to the square mile in Florida than in any other country in the world. There are ants that will measure more than half an inch in length, and then there are ants so small that they can scarcely be seen to move with the unaided eye.

The South Pole.

There seems to be no hope of finding the south pole, the antarctic zone being so cold and so compacted with ice as to make any sort of travel there impossible long before the pole is reached.

Oldest Herbarium.

The oldest and most curious herbarium in the world is in the Egyptian museum at Cairo. It consists of crowns, garlands, wreaths and bouquets of Egypt, most of the examples being in excellent condition, and nearly all the flowers have been identified. They cannot be less than 3,000 years old.

Rice in India.

In India the cultivation of rice antedates history.

THE PALACE OF DOOM

STRANGE LEGEND OF A MYSTERIOUS STATUE IN ROME.

It Pointed the Way to a Scene of Silent and Dazzling Splendor—The Fate of the Man Who Solved the Enigma of the Finger Message.

There stood in Rome many ages ago a terrible marble statue the mystery of which attracted the attention of all the wise men from far and near. Nobody could remember when it had been erected, and nobody knew what it meant.

It was the figure of a woman, tall, strong and supple. She stood erect, with her right arm outstretched, her mantle falling in graceful folds about her figure, on her face a look, half smile, half frown, lurid, yet appealing, but always holding the observer by a strange feeling that it roused of mystery, glory and horror.

But even all that, written so clearly in the mystic signs that art uses, might have been overlooked by the people had it not been for a more material puzzle presented by the statue. On the third finger of the outstretched hand was written in unfading letters, "Strike here." And therein lay the mystery.

Years came and went, and wise men puzzled their brains to find the secret. Seers from faroff lands came to Rome, attracted by the statue, and still it stood, mute, cold, inexplicable.

One day a young man stood before it. He had grown up with the idea of solving the mystery, and each day since he was a little child he had come for a few moments and stood silently gazing at the strange countenance.

He had learned to love the face, the lips that looked as if they might tell the secret that ages had yearned to know, but through these ages only he had been sincere in his search. Faithful through all disappointments he had gained strength and wisdom, and now as he stood before the statue the sun, halfway up the eastern sky, shone full upon the image.

A strange thrill passed through the man, and, looking in the direction indicated by the pointing finger, he saw, some yards away, the shadow of the outstretched hand on the ground. He gave a low cry, and, after noting the spot well, he departed.

That night at midnight he went to the place and began to dig in the ground where the shadow of the hand had fallen. A long time he worked, never ceasing his digging, when suddenly his spade struck something hard.

Then his zeal increased, and, clearing a space, he saw beneath him a trapdoor, with a great stone ring. Grasping the ring he pulled open the door and started back, dazzled, for a flood of light burst upon him from out of the depths.

Quickly recovering, the young man looked again and beheld a wide marble staircase descending from the trapdoor. Throwing down his spade he passed through the door, down the steps and found himself in a vast hall. The floor of this room was of marble, pure white, while the walls and ceiling were of the same material in many colors. The huge pillars upholding the vast dome shone like alabaster. Rare paintings hung upon the walls, and rich rugs lay strewn upon the floor.

In the center of the room a fountain stood. The water in its basin was as pure as crystal, but not a ripple stirred its surface, and no pleasant lapping charmed the ear as it does when water falls from on high, for, though the fountain was apparently perfect, no water rose from it to fall again.

On seats running around this silent fountain were many men in rich brocades and costly fur robes. Lifelike they looked, but to the touch they were as marble. It was as if in the midst of life death had come and petrified these beings in mockery.

Around on tables and benches were scattered piles of gold and precious gems. Delicate enameled vases and swords inlaid with gems added their wealth to the place.

But rarest of all the gems was a great carbuncle, which stood in a corner of the room and from which came the sole light by which the place was relieved from darkness. In the corner opposite to this stone stood an archer, his bow bent, his arrow on the string, aimed at the carbuncle. On his bow, shining with reflected light, were the words:

"I am that I am. My shaft is inevitable. You glittering jewel cannot escape its stroke."

As he looked on all this in silent wonder the young Roman heard a voice utter one word—"Beware!"

Then he passed into the next room and found it fitted up as magnificently as the one he had just left. All manner of couches were about this room, and reclining on them were wonderfully beautiful women. But their lips were sealed in this place of silence.

From there he passed on, finding many more wonders—rooms filled with treasures of art, stables filled with fine horses, granaries filled with forage. Everything that could make a palace complete was there.

The young Roman returned to the hall.

"I have here seen," he said, "what no man will believe. I know that of this wealth I should take nothing, but to prove to them that I speak truth can be no harm."

Then he took in his arms a jeweled sword and some rare vases, but suddenly all was dark.

The charm was broken. The arrow had left the bow and shattered the carbuncle into a thousand pieces. Pitch darkness overspread the place.

Then the young man remembered the warning, but too late. And there he probably adds one more to the silent watchers in the magic chamber.

Has this story a moral? Let those answer who have eyes to see.

He Wasn't Diplomatic.

He—And am I the first man who ever loved you, darling?

She—Sir, you are insulting.

Literature.

You get yourself a pen or two. You also get some ink.

And there's something else to do except to sit and stare.—Washington Star.

QUEER EASTER CUSTOM.

The Way Philippine Penitents Torture Themselves.

One of the many curious customs practiced by some persons in the Philippine Islands is the way in which they observe the week before Easter. For the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter the streets or roads on the outskirts of some villages and sometimes the principal streets of the town itself are filled with crowds, who have come to see the natives inflict self torture.

The willing victims are stripped to the waist, their faces are covered with a thick cloth and around one hand is a heavy hemp rope, with a cluster of from fifteen to twenty smaller hemp cords. To each of these is fastened a small piece of hard wood. The whole thing is just long enough so that when swung over the shoulder it will not quite reach to the waist.

When the penitents are ready to start on a Pilgrimage, who has been appointed as a sort of overseer, takes the flesh of the back between his thumb and first finger and cuts the skin with a hard bolo. This is done all over the back. He then cries, "Alia, sigle" ("Go ahead"). Then the penitent begins to beat his back by lashing his cluster of little pieces of wood and cords first over one shoulder, then over the other, until the back is so lacerated that it somewhat resembles raw beef. All the while the onlookers and victims also are singing, or rather, chanting, a most dismal, unearthly funeral chant.—New York Tribune.

QUICKSILVER MINING.

An Occupation That Quickly Dooms the Workers.

The chief quicksilver mines in Europe are in the Spanish town Almaden, which is an Arabic word, meaning "the mine of quicksilver." These mines were formerly worked by the Iberians and after them by the ancient Romans. Between 1045 and 1843 the Spanish government employed galley slaves in them, an occupation that soon ended in death. The fumes of the mercury produce constant salivation, and the system becomes permeated with the metal.

At first the victim is seized with tremblings and then the teeth drop out; pains in the bones follow and then death. The annual yield of mercury is 1,500,000 pounds, to produce which 4,000 men are engaged in this unhealthy employment.

After Almaden, so far as yield of quicksilver is concerned, comes Idria, an Austrian town, twenty-eight miles from Trieste. These mines also were once worked by criminals, who, owing to the terrible qualities of the mineral, expired after about two years' service.

There are now nearly 500 miners engaged in the work at Idria. They are induced to enter the mines by high pay. A pension is allowed when they are disabled, and provision is made for their widows and children.—Pearson's.

Gunpowder.

The explosive nature of gunpowder, which is made of charcoal, sulphur and saltpeter, is due to the fact that when fired the charcoal and sulphur are burned at the expense of the oxygen in the saltpeter, much heat is developed and large quantities of gas are produced. This gas exerts great pressure on the sides of the gun; hence its disruptive or propulsive effects. When gunpowder is fired in a gun the explosion is not instantaneous. The expansive force of the gases produced acts on the shot all the time it is moving along the barrel and gradually increases its velocity. If the explosion were so sudden as to be practically instantaneous the greater part of the forces would be exerted mainly on the sides of the chamber containing the powder and not, as is actually the case, on the shot.

The Oldest Prescription.

The oldest medical prescription in existence bears date of 4000 B. C. It was discovered in an Egyptian tomb, written on papyrus, and has been deciphered by an English professor. It bears evidence that it was intended for some baldheaded Egyptian and reads as follows:

Dog's paw (calloused part).....1
Dates.....1
Donkey hoofs.....1

Boil the whole in oil and rub the scalp actively with the mixture.

Egyptian history does not say whether or not the patient regained his lost hair.

Hasheesh.

Hasheesh, or the Indian hemp, is a resinous substance produced from the tops of the plant in India. Some authorities state that it is gathered by men who dress themselves in leather clothing and run to and fro in the hemp fields, afterward scraping off the resin from their garments, while other authorities say that it is gathered by rubbing the tops in the hands and afterward scraping the hands. Its narcotic properties are well known.

Old Ships in Norway.

Norwegians have a primitive way of breaking up old, worn-out wooden ships. They take them to exposed rocky parts of the coast and, after anchoring them, leave the breakers of the next storm to smash them to pieces. After the storm the floating fragments are picked up and sold for firewood.

Anxious to Repeat It.

Beck (despondently)—I said something my wife didn't like, and she hasn't spoken to me for two days. Peck (eagerly)—Can you remember what it was you said?

Success is like a generous wine which begins by exciting the intellectual faculties and ends by plunging us into a stupid intoxication.—Bougeart.

In the Cypriote Country.

"Why did you leave your last place?" "I didn't; the place left me."—New York Press.

More Explicit.

He was as busy as a bee. Think not he stood alone At one great mark of industry.—Chicago Tribune.

FREE GRAIN ALCOHOL.

No measure so keenly affecting the industrial and agricultural interests of the country has been before congress in a long time as that which has recently been favorably reported by the house committee on ways and means, which has in view the removal of the tax of \$2.07 per gallon at present levied on grain alcohol. At first thought this may not seem to the average reader of especial importance, but it is highly so. Free alcohol for industrial purposes will revolutionize the fuel problem so far as internal combustion engines, lighting and cooking purposes are concerned. Careful estimates which have been made agree that it can be made for 15 cents per gallon, while many authorities put the cost at less than 10 cents. In view of the fact that grain alcohol can be used to good advantage as a substitute for gasoline in a vast every utility, and as the latter has been gradually increasing in price, the field opened up along this line alone will readily be seen to be one of utmost importance. Besides the uses mentioned it is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of smokeless powder, photographic plates, celluloid products, transparent soaps, etc., in which uses it has been practically driven out because of the very high internal revenue tax mentioned above, wood alcohol being used in its place. The greatest objection which has heretofore existed to a removal of the tax on grain alcohol has been the fear of its use as a beverage. This is now entirely removed by the use of a process whereby alcohol of this character is "denatured"—i. e., rendered unfit for use as a beverage. In this condition it is intensely nauseous and cannot profitably be redistilled. Besides being cheaper than gasoline alcohol is much safer and can be made from many products of the farm which are now wasted—grain spoiled for feeding purposes, potatoes, cornstalks—in fact, anything that contains sugar and starch. Should the tax be removed it would result in the establishment of hundreds of small distilleries all through the agricultural sections of the country, which would provide a close market for the products not now profitably used and result in lessening transportation charges on a most excellent and cheap fuel. Every farmer who reads this article or has read of the matter elsewhere should write his congressman and senator urging a cordial support of the measure.

APPRECIATION.

There is probably no form of investment one can make whose initial cost is less or whose return is more generous than that involved in the giving of cordial words of appreciation to one's fellows and particularly to those who sustain to one the relation of employees. A stipulated salary or wage may secure all you could desire in way of length of service—hours put in—but a kind and timely word of appreciation will be vastly more effective in securing a quality of service, and its bestowal will result in benefit to donor as well as recipient, making hard work lighter, long hours shorter and tending to simplify and harmonize all relations between yourself and those who labor for you. In this connection remember the good wife, who does not look forward to a stipulated salary at the end of the month, but who, for all practical purposes, is working for her keep. Such words of kindness and sympathy from you will help to rest the weary body, ease the often sad and anxious heart and bring light to the tired eyes, being as gratefully and eagerly received as sunshine by opening flower or rain by the parched and thirsty earth.

DOGS.

Dogs, like a great many other things that might be named, are well enough, when they serve a definite purpose, but are the worst kind of nuisances when they miss their calling. Whether owned in town or country, the dog which is not trained to do definite things and whose only mission seems to be to chase passing teams and bay at the moon has no plausible excuse for living. The best canines are admitted to be spreaders of disease among both animals and human beings and may go mad at any time. Much more, then, is the gadding, good for nothing cur an economic excrement that should be put out of the way at the earliest possible moment. In a general way it may be stated that good dogs are the result of the same conditions that produce the well behaved and respectful boy and girl, in which they are taught to do some useful thing and show a regard for properly constituted authority.

THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

Some 900,000 or 1,000,000 people of northern Japan—peasants whose chief source of food supply is rice—are now facing one of the worst famines of modern times as a result of an almost complete failure of their staple crop. The crop shortage would be most serious in itself, but the situation has been greatly aggravated and intensified because of the serious prostration of the finances of the country as a result of the late war with Russia, which renders the mikado's government unable to succor its own people. Numerous relief movements have been started in this country at the earnest appeal of President Roosevelt, and a generous response should be forthcoming. It does not seem that, being blessed with bountiful crops and having to our credit so generous a record of assistance to those in distress in the past, we ought to fall in responding to this appeal from the Japanese sufferers.

John F. Gigg

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

W. M. & S. L. COUM, Treasurer.

TIRED OF LIFE! AWFUL SUFFERING

From Dreadful Pains From Wound on Foot—System All Run Down After Six Months' Agony—Not Able to Work—Completely Cured In Two Weeks

MIRACULOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Words cannot speak highly enough for the Cuticura Remedies. I am now seventy-two years of age. My system had been all run down. My blood was so bad that blood poisoning had set in. I had several doctors attending me, so finally I went to the hospital, where I was laid up for two months. My foot and ankle were almost beyond recognition. Dark blood flowed out of wounds in many places, and I was so disheartened that I thought surely my last chance was slowly leaving me. As the foot did not improve, you can readily imagine how I felt. I was simply disgusted and tired of life. I stood this pain, which was dreadful, for six months,

Published by Franklin in 1793.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 1040

Saturday, May 19, 1906.

The open cars on the street railroads in this city indicate that summer is approaching. It is coming very slowly, though.

It is estimated by officials of the department of commerce and labor that the United States will sell Cuba \$50,000,000 worth of products this year.

It looks now as though it would be a sea level canal. That is provided that we have any. At the present rate of progress the next century will be near at hand before the contracts are cut in two.

The Railway & Engineering Review estimates that there is \$100,000,000 invested in about 2000 summer amusement parks in this country, three-quarters of which are owned and operated by electric railways.

Fire insurance rates in New England are to be increased 10 per cent. This advance will be accomplished by putting rates up 25 per cent. in congested business districts and leaving the rates as they are in the outlying sections.

They have a coal war on in Providence and the price has been cut to \$5.50 a ton. The consumer is having his feelings now. If the war might extend to Newport the long-suffering public here might be made happy for a little while at least.

Someone has estimated that since 1898, John D. Rockefeller has received 44 dividends from his holdings in the Standard Oil Co. \$114,000,000. This is at the rate of \$14,000,000 a year or \$17,000 every business day. The Standard Oil dividends are only a small part of his income.

The Democrats in the town of Seltwater won out on Wednesday by a large majority. But then they have won nearly every year for fifty years, so there is not much political significance in that. Henry H. Potter, the present town clerk and State Senator, was re-elected by a handsome vote. He is a very efficient man and deserved a re-election.

The Democrats of this section of the State do not take kindly to having their leaders compel them to vote for a Republican for U. S. Senator whether they wish to or not. Many of them say openly if they have got to support a Republican they prefer to support one hailing from Newport and that they shall vote for those who will support Senator Wetmore.

The work of exterminating the Gypsy moth in this State has begun. In and around Providence these pests are getting to be very destructive, and the work of extermination was begun none too soon. The men who are doing this work first sprinkle the tree with a fluid from a pump and then proceed to the felling of a coarse hemp around the tree saturated with the same fluid, poisonous to the insects.

The nomination by the Democrats of a Republican for United States Senator does not please the rank and file of that party. Many feel that their leaders sold them out, and so express themselves. They feel now that the party, strictly speaking, has no candidate and that they can vote for Senator Wetmore without violating party affiliations. Probably two-thirds of the Democratic party in Newport would prefer the re-election of Senator Wetmore to that of any other man.

Mr. Bryan says that he is not now a candidate for President, but he doesn't know what may happen before 1908. If circumstances demand his candidacy, why he will enter the lists and do the best he can. Now, however, is there a stronger man in the party than Mr. Bryan? If there is we would like to see him.—Chattanooga News.

This shows the way the Southern mind is trending. It will not take much of a prophet to predict that the next Democratic leaders will be Bryan of Nebraska and Bailey of Texas. Mark that for future reference.

President Sullivan of the Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railway Systems, and the representatives of the Employees' Union have been in consultation for several days in regard to the demands made by the motormen and conductors for more pay and less hours of work. The matter is not yet settled, but it is hoped that matters will be adjusted soon. This does not affect the Newport end of the system, as the conductors and motormen here have made no complaint.

The New Haven road by its attorney, Mr. E. G. Buckland, appeared before the town council of Westerly last Tuesday and submitted plans for a new depot of Westerly granite to be built in that town. We are glad for Westerly, but wonder if the New Haven people know that there is such a place as Newport, and that they have a ten dollar shed here that needs some slight repair. We are a very patient people, still there is a point where we sometimes get impatient, and every Newporter is inclined to manifest that impatience when the apology for a depot used by the N. Y. & H. R. R. is mentioned. This is an important terminal station and yet there are but few towns, large or small, throughout their entire territory that has a poorer depot. Come over and see us Brother Buckland and you will have a good cause in which to use your eloquence with your company.

Appreciative Words.

Col. Henry T. Bacon one of the well known Democrats of this State, has the following good word for U. S. Senator Geo. Peabody Wetmore in a letter published in one of the Providence papers: "Governor Wetmore has divested himself from all business enterprises, giving his entire time and attention to his official duties; and has labored zealously in the interests of his constituency. Through his instrumentality vast measures have been enacted promoting the interests of the people of our State.

"I can not think the mass of people for whom he has devoted his best energies desire to remove him from his field of labor and substitute in his place a novice who by reason of his numerous trust enterprises is already weighted down with duties which would impair his usefulness as United States Senator. It is obvious that being entirely without experience he would fall short of bringing about the results accomplished by the present incumbent.

"Governor Wetmore is a man of high personal and social approach by those claiming his attention, officially or otherwise; as all coming in contact with him can testify; a patient listener and prompt to act in behalf of all whose claims merit his approval.

"Our veterans of the war have found in him a friend who never tires in pressing their claims through the departments at Washington. In Newport county, where Governor Wetmore is best known, it will be difficult to find a person regardless of politics who will permit his name to be set down in favor of any candidate named against him; and when the vote is taken in our State Legislature I think it will be found solid for Wetmore and that the representatives from other portions of the State, appreciating his abilities and his earnest efforts to promote the interests of our people, will generally give him their support."

Boston & Providence Electric.

A bill before the Massachusetts Legislature provides that electric railroads may be constructed when in the discretion of the railroad commissioners public convenience and necessity require them, and that such lines shall have all the duties, rights and privileges of railroad corporations, including the right to take land by eminent domain.

This bill is the outgrowth of petitions for charters to build electric lines with the right of eminent domain, made to the Legislature a year ago by parties said to represent Stone & Webster interests, who already have a line running to the Blue Hill district; the Kidder, Peabody-Boston Elevated interests; and the Shaw interest, owning the Boston & Worcester Electric Co. This means the right to build the road between Boston and Providence, which has been under consideration for a number of years.

A bill of complaint has been filed in the United States Circuit Court for Rhode Island attacking the legality of the transfer of stock, franchises, etc., of the United Traction & Electric Co. to the Rhode Island Securities Co. The capital stock of the Traction Co. is \$8,000,000. Marsden J. Perry and Senator Aldrich are interested in the Rhode Island Co., a majority of the stock of which is owned by the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia. The entire system was leased in 1902 to the operating company for 99 years, dividends of 5 per cent. being guaranteed to the stockholders of the Traction Co. The plaintiff, a stockholder in the Traction Co., claims that the lease has never been recorded, and he is unable to ascertain the terms specified.

When Senator Bacon was forty odd years younger than he is now, he had a gray uniform on and was a target for Yankee bullets; we're very glad indeed that none of them downed him. In the crowd at the Uncle Joe Cannon reception he found himself face to face with the President of the United States. "Here's the man," said Mr. Roosevelt, seizing the Senator's hand and giving it a hearty shake, "who stopped the second Sherman march to the sea." The Senator returned the President's smile. "That's better luck than I had before," he said. "I tried to stop the first march, but I never got anywhere on the project."

The change from steam to electricity on the New York Central terminal section will be made September 1, covering 7-10 miles at first on the main line and 12 on the Harlem road. The new signaling system costs \$2,000,000, and there will be 44 operating terminal tracks instead of 28 as at present. One hundred and eighty motor cars will be ready by September. The New Haven road will about the same time be operating their trains by electricity from Stamford to the Grand Central station.

At last Boston is beginning to sit up and take notice. The Governor has signed the midnight liquor bill, so called, which allows the thirsty to get their favorite tipples up to low twelve. Still those long-suffering thirsty mortals will have to restrain themselves a while longer, for the law does not become operative till after the people have voted on it next November.

The trolley express service over the lines of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. between Brockton and Providence via Taunton went into operation this week. The first car left with a good load of express freight. Arrangements are being made for similar service to Whitman and other towns in South Eastern Massachusetts.

Because of the new law requiring milkmen to have all their cans sealed as to correct measurement, there is a movement in Providence to abandon the glass jar, as it is said to be very liable to breakage, and breakage costs too much, when the sealing fee is added.

Street Railway Wages.

President P. F. Sullivan of the Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railway Companies has given his reply to the request of the employees of these two systems for a 25-cent an hour flat wage scale and a 9-hour day. He pointed out to them that the request could not be granted for reasons which he pointed out in a concise statement of the case in which he showed that the finances of the companies would not permit it.

It was also shown to the men that investigations throughout the country show that the men on these two divisions are now working under much better conditions than elsewhere with very few exceptions. Throughout New England while there are a few roads that pay practically the same there are none that pay more and in the whole country there are but two or three roads that pay more and a very few that pay as much. Those that pay more are in localities where the cost of living is very high. The men now have the matter under consideration.

That a better understanding might exist as to the conditions existing elsewhere, with relation to wages of street car men, the men here are given a schedule, showing the results of investigations among over 200 companies in places large and small in New England and other parts of the country.

The Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railway companies now pay the following schedule: 1st year 20 cents; 2nd year 21 cents; 3rd and 4th years 22 cents; 5th, 6th and 7th years 23 cents; 8th, 9th, and 10th years 24 cents; over 10 years 25 cents.

A comparison of the wages of interest, as showing the rates paid on the lines connecting with or adjoining those of Boston & Northern and the Old Colony companies. The schedule refers to shows that the Boston Elevated Co. pays a maximum of 24 cents which is only reached after 15 years of service, while the two companies concerned pay 25 cents after ten years, although the "L" pays 22 cents the first year.

Operating in adjoining territory the Boston & Suburban Co. pay 29 cents for the first three years and then a similar but modified scale.

The Rhode Island Co. in Providence pays for the first year 18-21 cents, while its maximum is 23-31 cents an hour. Another company running into Newport pays a flat rate of 20 cents.

In Taunton one of the lines running over the Old Colony tracks into that city pays 20 cents flat, and the other 17 cents for the first three years and then 20 cents.

At Newburyport the company starts the men at 18 cents and after the first year pays 20 cents.

In New Bedford it takes 15 years to reach the maximum rate of 25 cents an hour, while the rate in between is a trifle lower. The Plymouth and Brockton road meeting the Old Colony Company's tracks in Whitman pays the same scale as the Old Colony.

In New Hampshire the New Hampshire Traction Co., which connects with the Boston & Northern line at various points, adopted the same scale as the Boston & Northern at the same time. In Merrimack the rate for the first year is 18 cents while thereafter it is 20 cents flat. A road operating adjacent territory to the west of the Old Colony lines pay 17 cents for the first six months and then 20 cents for the rest of the time.

In Springfield and Pittsfield the rate of 20 cents is paid at the start and the maximum is 22 cents. In North Adams and Northampton a flat rate of 20 cents is paid.

In Gardner there is a flat rate of 20 cents, while the rate in Greenfield is similar except that 17 cents is paid the first year. A road out of Worcester running westerly pays 17 cents flat. In Westfield a flat rate of 20 cents is paid while in Worcester the rate is the same as on the Boston & Northern. In Holyoke the start is 20 cents and the maximum reached in 10 years is 22 cents.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1906. Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross the continent May 17 to 21, warm wave 18 to 20, cool wave 19 to 21. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 20, cross west of Rockies country by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about May 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about May 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27.

This will be the most severe disturbance of May and dangerous storms may be expected during its movements eastward across the continent. It will close the hottest and driest period of May and will be followed by increasing rainfall. The closing day of May will be favorable to the corn crop, except that weather will be a little too cool.

The last disturbance of May will reach Pacific coast about 25, cross west of Rockies by close of 26, great central valleys 27 to 29, eastern states 30. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about May 25, great central valleys 27, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about May 28, great central valleys 30, eastern states 31.

This disturbance will be most severe on Pacific coast and will grow less fierce as it passes eastward but rainfall will increase over the previous week. Low temperature will follow it.

I expect a drought to begin in June that will be of increasing interest to corn growers and dealers. It will also have some effect on oats and grass. I will give some of the particulars of that drought in my next bulletin. My June weather chart definitely locates that drought and is therefore of unusual interest. It will be mailed to any subscriber of this paper on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. These monthly weather charts constitute the basis of all my weekly weather bulletins.

Crop-weather of June, July and August will be of greater importance than any that has occurred since 1901 and therefore these forecasts will attract more than the usual interest of those who are interested in the cereals.

Arthur D. Osborne has resigned as a director of the New Haven Road on account of ill health and is succeeded by James F. Hemingway.

The mackerel have struck in and fish are being shipped in considerable quantities from Long wharf.

Washington Matters.

Amended State Bill More Draught than the Original—Modification the Philippine Tariff Bill—Opponents of the Free Alcohol Bill—Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1906.

As the rate bill is shaping itself in the final days of the struggle, it looks as though the amended measure when it goes back to the House would be much more drastic than the original Hepburn bill. One of the most important of the several amendments that have been offered is that of Senator Spooner, offered this week, which aims to prevent the endless litigation that a court review of the Commission's findings would entail. To put his plan briefly as possible, he provides that in case of an appeal to courts from the findings of the Commission, the railroad shall pay into court the difference between the rate fixed and the rate complained of with an additional six per cent. interest on the money involved. In case the court decides in favor of the complainant, the railroad is to pay the difference and the six per cent. interest on the money so held up. This would if enforced make the railroads almost as anxious to conclude a case as the shipper and would put an end to dilatory motions and prolonged hearings such as would otherwise be sure to follow. It is even provided that the payment shall be made to the person who has in effect paid the freight, even though he may not be the actual shipper. This would work in the case of a farmer who had sold grain to an elevator based, as is frequently done, on the freight charges, to some central market point. In that case the farmer would be the beneficiary and would receive the money instead of it going to the elevator company.

But the Spooner provision is not nearly so drastic as the proposal of Senator McCumber to make reprobation punishable with fine and imprisonment. This is a blow at the trusts, for wealthy men, who do not care particularly about fines such as any court might impose, have a rooted aversion to going to jail. The provision makes the penalty of rebating a fine of three times the amount paid in rebates and imprisonment for not more than five and not less than one year. As if to clinch the matter and to render the penalty as heavy as possible, the statute of limitation, which is in the nature of things only three years, is extended to six years in the matter of rebates. The law is of course not retroactive as that would be unconstitutional. But evidence may reach back from the time of the action for six years, not of course antedating the passage of the bill.

On the principle that half a loaf is better than starvation, Secretary Taft is preparing a modification of the Philippine Tariff bill that contemplates a reduction of only fifty per cent in the duties on Philippine rice, sugar and tobacco. Other products of the islands are to be admitted to this country duty free. This step would be of some practical advantage to the islands, but it would be chiefly advantageous to the United States as an educational step. It will be recollected that there was a vigorous fight against the present reduction of 25 per cent in the Dingley rates when that measure was first enacted. It was claimed that the bill would injure if not kill the business interests of the United States. It has been found that no harm resulted and it would have been found that no harm resulted had the Payne bill passed, as it seemed at one time likely to do. But if the fifty per cent reduction is adopted and it is shown that there is no harm done, then in all probability the seventy five per cent reduction will come in time and eventually free trade with the islands, which is a natural evolution and one hoped for by many both of the Republicans and Democrats in Congress.

Opponents of the Free Alcohol bill are coming out of the brush, so to speak, but the biggest one is still in hiding. There was a hearing before the Senate Committee this week of one George Clapperton, representing the wood alcohol interests of the northwest. It is just possible that in his evidence Mr. Clapperton tried to kill two birds, for he came out frankly and said that his opposition to the bill was that it would kill the wood alcohol industry. He said that there was \$15,000,000 of capital invested in the business and that 15,000 men depended on it for a livelihood. He did not say, which is probably the truth, that both of these figures were largely overstatements. But what he did say was that there was no likelihood of the bill hurting the Standard Oil Company. Now, of course from a popular point of view, this has been one of the most attractive features of the bill, to whack the Standard. But Mr. Clapperton says: "Tut, tut, the bill will not touch the Standard but it will hurt us." This would render cheap alcohol none the less attractive to the public but it would take away somewhat of the glamor of the bill. However, the Standard is keeping very still, after its method whenever it can, and there was a strong suspicion at the Capitol that Mr. Clapperton might have been putting in a sideways word for the Standard and trying to render the bill less attractive on the plea that it would not hurt the Octopus after all.

Secretary Taft and Secretary Root have both served notice on Panama that they intend to have no revolutions to interfere with the work on the canal.

A few days ago, in hillside Nevada, a committee of citizens marched into the law office of ex-Senator William M. Stewart (79) and warned him never again to advise any client of his to jump claim. The old warrior's patriarchal beard quivered with wrath. He bade the citizens go to a place reputedly hotter than the inside of Vesuvius. They departed.—Hartford Courant.

Signs of Prosperity.

Here are some of the signs of prosperity as given by a prominent business man: 1st, the coal strike has been settled; 2d, the strike on the Great Lakes has been settled; 3d, the rate bill controversy is practically settled; 4th, the foreign situation has been cleared; 5th, monetary conditions have righted themselves. Already the San Francisco catastrophe is beginning to stimulate many lines of industry. Crop prospects are excellent and railroad and industrial earnings continue to exceed all previous records.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

How hard a man fills after having been booted too high!

Royal

Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

Committee on Historical Sites

The committee on marking historical sites, recently constituted through the act of the General Assembly appropriating \$1,500 for the placing of historical tablets within the State, met for organization Tuesday night at the building of the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence. It discussed the question of tablets informally, appointed several sub-committees to report on various historical sites, and adjourned to meet on May 22. The committee consists of Wilfred H. Mumford, Clarence S. Brigham, Amasa M. Eaton, David W. Hoyt, Norman M. Eaton, William MacDonald, Walter E. Hanger, George F. Weston and William B. Weeden, acting in conjunction with Secretary of State Charles F. Bennett.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PILE OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DAY	1906	STANDARD TIME
	Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat	
19 Sat	4 30 17 14 11 8 7 1 5 6 8	
20 Sun	4 30 17 14 11 8 7 1 5 6 8	
21 Mon	4 30 17 14 11 8 7 1 5 6 8	
22 Tue	4 30 17 14 11 8 7 1 5 6 8	
23 Wed	4 30 17 14 11 8 7 1 5 6 8	
24 Thurs	4 30 17 14 11 8 7 1 5 6 8	
25 Fri	4 30 17 14 11 8 7 1 5 6 8	

First Quarter, 1st day, 2h. 7m., evening.
Full Moon, 8th day, 9h. 10m., morning.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 2h. 30m., morning.
New Moon, 23d day, 8h. 0m., morning.
First Quarter, 31st day, 1h. 20m., morning.

Farms to Sell in Middletown.

1. Cottage, barns, etc., 3 acres. \$8,700
2. ditto 3 1/2 " 4,000
3. ditto 3 1/2 " 4,000
4. Several one acre lots for building, 400
5. An excellent farm with residence, superior and very large farm buildings, and 10 acres on the Trolley Line. 7,500

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 320.

Marriages.

In Little Compton, 8th inst., by Rev. R. D. Lyon, George W. Scott and Miss Mary L. Brownell, both of Little Compton.

In Little Compton, 18th inst., by Rev. R. D. Lyon, Antonio T. Brazil and Miss Mary T. Silvia, both of Little Compton.

Deaths.

In this city, 17th inst., Amanda, widow of John Marshall, in her 73d year.
In this city, 18th inst., Marian Abbott, mother of Mrs. A. H. Bosgar and Adolus Abbott, aged 52 years.
In this city, 12th inst., at her residence, 27 Washington street, Mary Harrington, widow of the late Cornelius F. Sullivan.
In this city, 15th inst., Charles B. Palmer.
In this city, 18th inst., Jeanette, infant daughter of William B. and Emma A. Weaver, aged 9 months.
In this city, 17th inst., Hannah B., widow of George F. Tallman, in the 79th year of her age.
At Auburn, R. I., 14th inst., William H. Knowles of Jamestown, aged 37 years.
In Tiverton, 16th inst., Amanda M., wife of John G. Randall, in her 74th year.
In Tiverton, 11th inst., Robert D., son of Robert M. and Gladys Dwyer, aged 1 year.
In Tiverton, 11th inst., Robert D., son of Robert D. and Gladys Finch, aged 1 year.
In Wickford, 14th inst., George H. Wilcox, in his 54th year.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS


Parmenas B. Whitcomb, a well known newspaper editor and business man of New Hampshire, died at Hanover, N. H., of apoplexy, aged 76.
Dr. William M. E. Mellen, aged 65, died at Chicopee, Mass., of cerebral hemorrhage and heart trouble. He served as mayor of Chicopee in 1894.
The gift of a rectory and parish house and the land upon which they will stand by Miss Virginia Butler of New York to St. Paul's Episcopal parish at Stockbridge, Mass., is announced.
Moosehead lake's fishing season has opened. A large number of sportsmen were on hand to enjoy the first fishing of the year.
Burglars broke into the postoffice at Detroit, Me. Stamps of the total value of \$20 and about \$15 in cash were taken by the burglars.

Representatives from the Blacksmiths' unions along the Boston and Maine railroad system met at Boston and formed a district council of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

With liabilities of \$116,066 and assets of only \$100, George Chaplin of Cambridge, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The college taxation bill, providing for the taxation of certain college privileges, was killed in the Massachusetts legislature when the senate refused to substitute the bill for the adverse report of the committee.

Williams college defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a dual athletic meeting at Brookline, Mass., by a score of 90-23 to 50-13 points. The contest was close throughout.



CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick

ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place all the poisons in the system at the feet, and so they are the only pills that will cure without harm.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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THE RATE BATTLE

Statement From Roosevelt In
Reply to Tillman

NOT DICTATING ACTION

Denies Insisting Upon Certain Amendments In Bill as a Condition of His Approval, and Says Allison's Purposes and His Own Are "Identical"

Washington, May 15.—The sensational rate bill incident in the senate Saturday, during which Mr. Tillman, on the authority of former Senator Chandler, made statements regarding the president's course in connection with pending railroad rate legislation, some of which statements were denied by Mr. Lodge, on behalf of the president, had its sequel last evening, when an official statement was issued at the White House giving an account of the subject on the part of the president and Attorney General Moody. The statement comprised two letters, one from the president to Senator Allison and the other from Moody to the president, both dated yesterday. The president says:

"In no case, either in the case of Mr. Chandler or anyone else, was there the slightest opportunity for any honest misconception of my attitude or any belief that I pledged myself specifically to one and only one amendment or set of amendments or that I would not be satisfied with any amendment which preserved the essential features of the Hepburn bill as it came from the house."

The president says that as to many of the amendments, including the so-called Long, Overman, Bacon and Spooner amendments, he had said he should be entirely satisfied to have them in the bill and suggested modifications as to other amendments, but that "as to none of the amendments did I ever say either to Mr. Chandler or to anyone else that I should insist upon having them in the bill as a condition of my approval," and that, on the contrary, he (the president) was careful to state that he was not trying to dictate any particular program of action.

The president says the statements made to Chandler were the same in substance as those made to Allison and other senators of both parties. He said he was asked to see Chandler as the representative of Tillman in charge of the bill, and that the conferences Moody had with Tillman and Bailey were such as had been held with many other senators to determine the phraseology and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them.

The president states that he became convinced that it was impossible for senators "with advantage" to use him as an intermediary, and suggested to all to whom he spoke that they communicate with Allison, whose purposes and the president's were "identical." The president says that his own opinion is that the Allison amendment in no way changed the court review as provided in the original Hepburn bill, and it is also the opinion of Attorney General Moody and Secretaries Root and Taft.

The attorney general's letter gives an account, at the president's request, of the conferences which Moody had by the president's direction with Tillman and Bailey regarding the court review feature. He says he advised the president that he should not at any stage become finally committed beyond recall to any form of language in any part of the bill, and the president affirmed the wisdom of that course. He reviews the discussion of interlocutory injunctions and concludes that there was nothing in the "conversations" between the senators and himself which bound the president to any particular amendment.

The president had been openly accused in the senate on Saturday of having deliberately violated an agreement that he had made with Republicans and Democrats for the passage of the rate bill. The charge was brought against the president by Senator Tillman. It was made deliberately, carefully and in such a manner that it carried conviction. A little later in the session Mr. Lodge attempted to break the force of the charge by quoting a telephonic message from the president in which he made denial of one of the minor counts of the indictment.

Washington, May 16.—Senator Tillman took the floor in the senate to make a statement in behalf of ex-Senator Chandler. In the course of his remarks he said: "The president's attempted explanation is ingenious, but not ingenious. The statement is absurd on its face. The president is guilty of bad faith, and the rate bill which will be enacted into law * * * has been emasculated * * * by the president's action." Tillman emphasized the fact that his conferences with the president on the rate bill were at the special request of the president himself.

Long Sentence For Yeggmen
Exeter, N. H., May 16.—Joseph Gouin and John Doe pleaded guilty here to a charge of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Giuseppe Giampa. Doe, who, it is believed, fired the shot that caused Giampa's death, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Gouin received sentence of not more than 30 years nor less than 20. It is believed that the two men are members of a gang of yeggmen.

Should Be Investigated
Washington, May 17.—Assistant Secretary Newberry of the navy department has asked marine corps officials for information concerning a story that Captain Beane of the marine corps, serving on the battleship Wisconsin, recently had the popular air "Always in the Way" played as a march at the funeral of C. W. T. Lawrence, a private, who was drowned while carrying dispatches near Olanogdo, P. I.

MURDER SUSPECT

Man Held In Maine For the Killing of Mabel Page

WAS AT VICTIM'S HOUSE

He Called There For a Glass of Water on Day of Murder, According to Story Furnished Authorities by a Woman

Bingham, Me., May 17.—Jerry Hayes, said to be otherwise known as J. Moulton, a laborer, was arrested near this town on a warrant charging him with the murder of Mabel Page at Weston, Mass., March 31, 1904, and with being a fugitive from justice. Charles L. Tucker is awaiting electrocution next month for the Page murder. The warrant was issued in Skowhegan last Monday by Judge Bacheller of the municipal court upon the application of a reporter employed by a Boston evening paper.

The arrest is based upon alleged remarks made by Hayes to Mrs. Margaret F. Brown of Bingham, at whose home Hayes was formerly a boarder more than two months ago. According to Mrs. Brown, Hayes remarked one day that Tucker had "got the chair," and that it was "a good thing for me that he has." Mrs. Brown said that when she asked the man what he meant he replied that he was at the Page house on the day of the murder, just before the crime was discovered, that he was recovering from a spree and was on the way across the country to obtain work when he stopped at the Page house for a glass of water.

The story came to the ears of Daniel Stuart, a lawyer of this town, and others two months ago. Stuart says he gave it little attention at first, but later he decided to inform Tucker's lawyers, Vahay, Jones & Maustfield of Boston, of the matter. Not knowing the address of the attorneys, Stuart wrote to a Boston newspaper and afterwards was in communication with Tucker's attorneys. Mrs. Brown, it develops, communicated with Mrs. Albert L. Tucker, the mother of the condemned man.

Last Friday night a Boston reporter arrived here. Saturday he went to Skowhegan. On Monday Lawyer Stuart received a letter from the Boston attorneys stating that they had begun an investigation. The Boston reporter interviewed two Skowhegan lawyers on Sunday and a warrant was drawn up, based on the alleged remarks made by Hayes to Mrs. Brown. On Monday the lawyers and reporter laid the evidence before Judge Bacheller, and he signed the warrant.

Sheriff Smith, one of the Skowhegan lawyers and the reporter came to Bingham and went to Moose Pond, 25 miles northwest of the village, where Hayes has been employed as a laborer on the extension of the Somerset railway.

In the meantime Deputy Sheriff Pierce of this place saw Hayes at Austin Junction, about half a mile from Bingham, and arrested the man. When taken into custody Hayes said: "I have done nothing; what am I arrested for?" He was taken to the local lockup and will be removed to Skowhegan for arraignment. The authorities refused to allow Hayes to make a statement.

In Bingham Hayes has been known as Jerry Hale and is also said to have been called J. H. Morton. The name Hayes and Moulton, however, appear in the warrant.

Little is known of Hayes. He has been working in the vicinity of Bingham since 1904.

Murder on Crowded Street

New Bedford, Mass., May 14.—Donato Pennella, an Italian, fatally stabbed Antonio Agnello, 35 years old, on Acushnet avenue last evening. The murder occurred in a crowded street, but little is known as to what led up to the crime. Pennella was arrested after a short chase. His victim was dead when the police reached him. In Pennella's pocket the police found a knife which measured 10 inches long when opened.

Three Men Drowned

Turner's Falls, Mass., May 14.—While Almeda Belmonte, aged 23, Daniel Shea, 21, and Eugene Bourdeau, 22, were out on the Connecticut river in a flat-bottomed boat, their boat was caught in an eddy and carried over the falls, and all three men were drowned. Their bodies were swept down the river. All were unmarried and were employed in local factories.

Lynching—but "No Disorder"

Tampa, Fla., May 18.—A mob entered the jail at Inverness late last night, got the keys from the jailor, and took out Frank Jordan, a negro, charged with robbing and murdering a peddler named Sweeney. The negro was hanged to a tree a short distance from town. There was no disorder, the mob doing its work very quietly.

Out of the Ordinary

Washington, May 16.—Representative Henry (Conn.) has received a most unusual petition containing the signatures of President Wilson and every member of the faculty of Princeton university. The petition asks for a consolidation of third and fourth-class mail matter.

Castro in Forgiving Mood

New York, May 18.—It is learned from a source of information closely allied to the Venezuelan government that President Castro will resume control of his office on May 23, and on that day he will grant a general amnesty to political prisoners.

Ernest Sunw or Aneburne Falls, Mass., 25 years old, shot a hawk, the bird falling into the Deerfield river. In wading out to secure it, Shaw got beyond his depth and was drowned. George Pond, aged 67, widely known as a unique character and philosopher, dropped dead from heart failure at his home at Greenfield, Mass. He was a native of Greenfield and had traveled widely.

BEAT CONTRACT SPEED

Cruiser St. Louis Shows Up Wall on Her Endurance Test

Boston, May 18.—The new United States cruiser St. Louis, built by Neufé & Levy of Philadelphia, arrived off Eggen light last evening, having concluded her endurance test. The cruiser came from Rockland, Me., where she underwent her official standardization trial. On the trip from Rockland to Boston four hours were devoted to the endurance test, and during this time the cruiser developed an average speed of 22.13 knots an hour. The government requirements for speed were an average of 22 knots an hour. During the endurance run the propellers of the cruiser attained a maximum of 151 revolutions a minute and a maximum horsepower of 27,000 was developed. The coal consumption averaged 1.74 per indicated horsepower.

After the members of the trial board had proceeded to Boston on a tug, the cruiser sailed for Philadelphia. The St. Louis, it is believed, will be placed in commission within three months.

Approved Bill on Sight

Boston, May 18.—The famous midnight liquor bill is now a law and one of the most interesting chapters in the liquor legislation of the state house in years has been brought to a close. The bill was enacted in the senate yesterday and signed by Governor Goff within three minutes of the time it reached him. This bill applies to Boston alone and provides that if the voters of Boston accept the act at the city election next fall liquor shall be sold until midnight in such hotels as the licensing authorities shall designate, but that there shall be not more than one midnight liquor hotel to every 20,000 people.

Attempted Murder and Suicide

Cambridge, Mass., May 18.—At a reunion of the members of the Cambridge Commercial school, which was held last night, George M. De Wolfe, 18 years old, had some argument with Miss Lillian Thoroughgood, 17 years old. Early this morning he met the young woman with a party of friends on the street and was refused permission to see Miss Thoroughgood to her home. He then pointed a revolver at the girl and shot, but the bullet glanced away by a locker, although her clothes were set on fire. De Wolfe then shot himself in the right temple. It is said that he cannot recover.

Competition Must Be Fair

Boston, May 18.—In a decision of the supreme court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Abe Strauss, the constitutionality of Revised Laws, chapter 56, section 1, "providing for the protection of traders," is sustained and the conviction of Strauss, an agent of the Continental Tobacco company, known as the "trust," accused of selling the goods of the company to jobbers in Bridgewater and Brockton on more favorable terms if they would deal exclusively with the trust is affirmed. The decision is a serious blow to the trust.

Verdict of \$120,000 Set Aside

Boston, May 18.—In a decision declaring that benefits to property must be offset against damages, a verdict of \$100,000, which with interest footed up to \$120,000, was set aside by the full bench of the supreme court in sustaining the defendant's exceptions in the suit of Francis Peabody, Jr., et al., trustees, against the Boston Elevated Railway company. The action was brought for alleged damages to the Hotel Essex property by reason of the location, construction, maintenance and operation of the elevated road.

Injunction in "Open Shop" Fight

Boston, May 17.—A temporary injunction restraining the members of the Lynn Carpenters' union, Building Trades council, Plumbers' union, Painters' union and other labor bodies of Lynn, from picketing, intimidating or otherwise interfering with the employees of the master builders of that city, was granted by Judge Lawton in the superior court here. The injunction is the outcome of the controversy over the determination of the master builders to operate on the "open shop" principle.

Mother and Son in Prison For Life

New Haven, May 17.—After a trial which had many sensational incidents, Mrs. Ida J. Jennings and her son, Herbert W. Taylor, were convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Joseph E. Jennings, the husband of Mrs. Jennings, on the night of April 8, in a secluded spot in the East Haven woods near the home of the family. Both were sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Rorabuck.

Fishermen Lost From Dory

Gloucester, Mass., May 17.—The loss of two dorymen of the Gloucester fishing schooner Richard Walwright is reported in a telegram from Captain Wharton at Grindstone, Magdalen Islands. The men were Michael Canine and Orrin Mills. A high wave struck a dory, capsizing it, and before any of the other men could reach the spot the two occupants had disappeared.

Health Officers Fined

Salem, Mass., May 17.—Three members of the Swampscott board of health were fined \$20 each for spitting away the books of the board and refusing to submit them to an investigating committee representing the taxpayers of the town. The convicted members appealed their case to the superior court and furnished bonds of \$100.

Overloaded Boat Swamped

Culais, Me., May 18.—Stephen Leavitt, 40 years old, and James Curran, Jr., 25, were drowned at Maddy Hemps lake while they were taking a boatload of brick and other material to a summer cottage situated on an island in the lake. The boat was overloaded and was swamped and sank in 20 feet of water.

Porto Rican Citizenship

Washington, May 16.—The house committee on Insular affairs authorized a favorable report on the bill extending United States citizenship to the inhabitants of Porto Rico. Porto Ricans, together with Americans on the island, are to be known as the people of Porto Rico, "who shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States."

CRAPSEY GUILTY

Is Convicted of Heresy by Ecclesiastical Court

ONE MEMBER DISSENTS

Has Thirty Days Before Sentence of Suspension From Exercising Functions of Minister in Fully Pronounced to Retract

Rochester, May 16.—The verdict of the court of ecclesiastics of the Episcopal church sitting on the case of the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey is for suspension until he satisfies the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese that his belief and teaching conform to the doctrine of the Apostles' creed and the Nicene creed as the church has received them.

Dr. Crapsey was accused of heresy and of utterances from the pulpit and in print in violation of the tenets of the church faith.

Four members of the court signed the verdict of guilty, and the other member, Dr. Dunham-uphams, Dr. Crapsey. The decision is as follows:

"We make and find the following conclusions with respect to the said matters and things written and published by said respondent, and we here set forth for convenient reference that portion of the presentment referred to and herein denominated 'doctrines denied,' being a part of specification 1, charge 1.

"It being intended by said language, words and terms, to express the presbyter's disbelief in and to impugn and to deny the following doctrines, to wit: 1. The doctrine that our Lord Jesus Christ is God, the Saviour of the world. 2. The doctrine that our Lord Jesus Christ was conceived by the Holy Ghost. 3. The doctrine of the virgin birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. 4. The doctrine of the resurrection of our blessed Lord and Saviour. 5. The doctrine of the blessed trinity." After defining the extent of Dr. Crapsey's guilt on each specification the report concludes as follows:

"In accordance with section 18 of the ordinances of the ecclesiastical court of this diocese, we state that in our opinion sentence should be pronounced as follows:

"That the respondent be suspended from exercising the functions of a minister of this church until such time as he shall satisfy the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese that his belief and teaching conform to the doctrines of the Apostles' creed and the Nicene creed, as this church hath received the same. However, we express the earnest hope and desire that the respondent may see his way clear, during the 30 days which, under the canon of the church, must intervene before sentence can be pronounced fully, to satisfy the ecclesiastical authority of such conformity on his part."

The other member of the court, in his separate decision, says:

"I find from his own statements and the evidence submitted for his defense that his error consists rather in presuming to define what God has not been pleased to reveal and to interpret those doctrines in a manner not generally received by the church rather than in a denial and rejection of their truth and authority."

Stay of sentence is certain, as Dr. Crapsey will appeal to the court of review, his appeal preventing the bishop from imposing sentence.

Folger Unable to Secure Bail

Newburyport, Mass., May 15.—When James V. Folger, formerly city treasurer, charged with the embezzlement of \$86,500 from the city, was brought into the municipal court on continuance, City Solicitor Bayley stated that he was not yet ready to proceed, as experts were still at work examining Folger's books. He asked for a continuance until May 28, which was granted. Folger was returned to jail, bail being continued at \$10,000, which he was unable to furnish.

To Prison For Attempt at Suicide

Portland, Me., May 16.—A sentence of 11 months in the county jail for an attempt at self-murder given James May of Westbrook by Justice Peabody was a novel one in Maine jurisprudence. The indictment was based on the common law and the indictment was demurred to on the ground that the statutes, by not providing specifically for attempts at suicide, intended to omit punishment for this offense.

Gifts Hurt Instructor's Conscience

Northampton, Mass., May 16.—Because the college trustees have accepted gifts from John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, Mary E. Bird, for 19 years an instructor in the astronomical department of Smith college, has tendered her resignation. It is not known what action will be taken by the college officials in accepting or rejecting Miss Bird's resignation.

Bees Stung Farmer to Death

Carlisle, Pa., May 15.—Abraham Whistler, a farmer, was hauling a hive of bees to his home when a sudden jolt of the wagon knocked the top off the hive. The hundreds of bees thus released attacked Whistler and stung him so severely that he died shortly after.

"Cures" Which Poison Consumptives

Washington, May 18.—Denunciation of so-called tuberculosis nostrums in the shape of patent and proprietary medicines was the feature of the discussion at the meeting in this city of the National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis. It was declared that some of the alleged consumption cures were comparatively harmless, being mostly a mixture of inert drugs, that had no effect one way or the other, while others were made up of cocaine, opium, hashish and cheap whiskey. This latter class was declared to be an active poison in any case, but especially so in the case of a consumptive patient.

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ATTACK ON TREASURY

Soldiers Foil Attempt of Would-
Be Looters at San Francisco

San Francisco, May 18.—A daring attempt to loot the United States sub-treasury was foiled by soldiers. The soldiers were detailed to guard Uncle Sam's treasure box and they claim that their fire was returned by the men who were attempting to loot the same in the building.

Six men from company G were detailed to guard the treasury, three men being located on either side of the place. At 11:30 o'clock at night the men stationed on the Commercial street side of the sub-treasury say they noticed a man attempting to reach the entrance to the building. He was ordered to halt, but instead started to run, whereupon a guard fired at him. The bullet did not take effect and two of the guards gave chase, leaving one companion behind. Almost immediately the soldiers on the Clay street side began firing and the one guard on Commercial street says he saw four men run to the windows of the upper story of the treasury building.

Guard Hammon was on Commercial street and he says he immediately opened fire and the forms in the window repelled with shots from their revolvers. Fully 30 shots were exchanged in the fray, some of the bullets striking the wall of the building on the

north side of Commercial street, and men were later seen to come down the stairs, but were not again heard of.

Attracted by the noise of the battle, Detective Sergeant Taylor headed a detail of police and began a search for the would-be looters. He was aided by the National Guard. The soldiers and police carried lanterns and stopped every person whom they met in the district, but all were able to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

Schooner Released Under Bonds

North Sydney, N. S., May 18.—The Boston fishing schooner Raymah, Captain Hogan, which was seized on the Cape Breton coast by the Canadian government cruiser Canada, for fishing within the three-mile limit, has been released under \$400 bonds by the Canadian department of marine at Ottawa.

Failed to Comply With Law

Boston, May 16.—For failure to file a statement of its condition as required by the statute relating to foreign corporations, the International Automobile and Vehicle Tire company has been temporarily enjoined by the supreme court from doing business in this state.

Vessel and Cargo a Total Loss

Edgartown, Mass., May 15.—The barkentine Hattie G. Dixon, which went ashore on Skiff's island, went to pieces in a heavy southwest sea. All the masts and part of her deck are gone. Her crew left for New York last evening. The cargo of coal is a total loss.

Facts of Meat Inspection.

Dr. W. K. Jacques, formerly director of the Chicago Laboratory and in charge of the meat inspection at the stockyards, tells in the *World's Work* of the inefficiency and corruption of the local inspection and how the health of the nation is menaced by these conditions. Among other things, he says: "During the first month in which I was city director, one meat inspector made only one condemnation for that month, and that of an immature calf. Another inspector made no report to me of any work done during my entire term of office, and I was powerless to compel him to do so because of the political backing. It is needless to say that he drew his salary regularly. Still another meat inspector was engaged in a profitable side line of buying guaranteed beef for tuckers."

The accuracy and thoroughness of the work of Government inspectors can be judged when it is estimated that from 1000 to 2000 cattle are often killed under the eye of a single inspector in a day from eight to ten hours. Walking back and forth through the killing beds, the inspector can give only the briefest glance at the animals that are being converted into food. In this glance he is supposed to detect evidences of disease which pathologists may require hours to find. I took pains to ascertain if the Government inspection were sufficient to guard the public. To this end I made frequent and unannounced visits to the yards. On one occasion I was there at four o'clock in the morning and visited the Standard Slaughterhouse company, the company which kills the diseased animals condemned by the city, government and State inspectors. I saw a load of meat just leaving the place, but was near enough to identify it. When I entered the house, there was no one in sight; nor could I find any one for fifteen minutes. Then I found the watchman, who could not give me any information about anything. Hanging in the room in full sight, unguarded and open to the public, were two sides of beef having on them the slashes of the State inspector and the Government tag of condemnation. But the meat was not under lock and seal as required by the Government regulations, nor was there any one to prevent its being carried off. I sent one of my inspectors to a slaughterhouse with orders to sequester all meat he found unfit for use. He returned in a state of great indignation and excitement, saying that the men fought hard and long to keep him from using kerosene. "Why," said he, "I drew out seven bags that were diseased with cholera, and went to get my kerosene can. When I returned, there were only two left. 'Where are the other five?' I asked, and the man replied: 'Oh, they are in sausage by this time.'"

Three Women Side by Side.

"Speaking of flooding autos," said the man who had just stepped from the sidewalk out into the freshly sprinkled street to avoid running into a trio of women marching company front along the walk, "I'd rather take chances with the most reckless scotch than ever scorch than to meet three women on a narrow sidewalk."

"Why women especially?" asked the friend he had met just in time to confide his troubles.

"Because," he answered, "women seem to have no conception of the rights of other people to use the walks. Three of them marching along abreast on a sidewalk built for three will keep straight on without changing formation or giving any indication that they realize that others are in existence, no matter how many people they may meet. Consequently the latter take to the street, whatever the condition of the latter may be."

"Men under similar circumstances will make room for the people they meet, but the average woman, not she. If there's anything that makes me chuckle when a woman wants my seat in a trolley car and doesn't get it, it's the knowledge that she wouldn't give me room to pass on the sidewalk if I should meet her with some of her friends."

"I think I'm naturally as gallant as the ordinary man. I try to be. But the primitive instinct of combat is always roused by the habit so many women have of regarding the sidewalk as their own private property and all others as trespassers."

"Most of us need to learn a lot about good manners, but this is a bit of indifference to the convenience of others that I never could understand in women."

"There," said the senior partner, "what do you think of that motto for our new breakfast food? 'makes good red blood.'"

"Well, replied the junior partner, 'maybe we'd make a bigger hit by saying 'blue blood.'—Philadelphia Press."

Warden—"Now, we try to give our prisoners work of the kind they are accustomed to."

Prisoner—"That suits me. I was a traveling salesman."—Cleveland Leader.

"Which is it—'Winter lingers in the lap of spring,' or 'Spring lingers in the lap of winter?'"

"Don't remember; but of late years I should say it had been lap and lap."—Brooklyn Life.

First Sweet Thing—The Snobbiest claim to be connected with some of the best families in town.

Second Sweet Thing—Yes; I understand they've just put in a telephone. —Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Subbub—What's new, dear?

Mrs. Subbub (dejectedly)—The cook's gone!

Mr. Subbub—My dear, I asked what's new?—Puck.

"Dr. Reaper told me that last month he performed over a hundred operations."

"Were they successful?"

"Oh, yes. He got paid for every one."—Life.

Young Wife (excited and horrified)—Jack, mother says she wants to be cremated!

Jack—All right. Tell her to put on her things and I'll take her down at once.—Life.

Mrs. Jawback—You're a wretch, but I suppose if I had my life to live over again I'd marry you just the same.

Mr. Jawback—I bet a dollar you wouldn't.—Cleveland Leader.

"Gee! Some of these runabouts are strong. See how easily that fellow raises that barrel of buckwheat flour."

"That's no trouble. That's self-raising buckwheat."—Cleveland Leader.

FILTH IN KOREA.

The Streets of the City Reek With Sewage and Odors.

The streets of Korea are used for every conceivable and inconceivable thing. Down the middle of them or on either side the city's sewage reeks along a sluggish course, carrying with it every possible thing but its own horrible odor. The houses on the main streets, or what might for want of a more descriptive name be called the business streets, are all built with one side open, as houses are built in Japan. There is little or nothing displayed for sale in any shops, and there is seldom anything to detain a loiterer along the way. The Korean woman knows absolutely nothing about the joys and sorrows of shopping. She lives her life in virtuous seclusion, or at least in seclusion, and the tradesmen must needs go to her and thrust their goods respectfully through a small opening in the door of her apartments. What she doesn't want she thrusts out again and then bargains with him over the price of what she has selected, with the thin but not transparent partition between them. So there is little need for attractive shop windows. Since the women make all the men's clothes, they, of course, buy the materials for them also, and I have really never seen anything purchased in a shop. But still they are built with the uselessly open side, and one can buy if one is so inclined, as foreigners so often are. The houses that are not of this description are not to be seen at all, being hidden behind expressionless stone walls capped with tiles and pierced with the thickest possible gateways.—Leslie's Weekly.

NEW YORK'S RECORDER.

The City's Most Ancient Official Next to the Mayor.

Next to the mayor the recorder is the most ancient public official in the city. His office dates back to the Douglass charter, given with the authority of King James II. to the city of New York in April, 1686. The governing body of the city were the mayor, the recorder and the aldermen.

From the recorder sprang, in 1821, the old court of common pleas, which later became the supreme court. Originally the mayor and the recorder held all the court in New York, both civil and criminal, the aldermen sitting also to aid in disposing of petty cases. The recorder was a member of the board of aldermen. One of his important duties was to pass on competency for citizenship.

The first recorder was James Graham, appointed by charter. His duties included those of the present recorder and many more. Gradually as the court business increased the recorder ceased to act as an alderman, and in the subdivision of court work the criminal cases, which, as affecting the life and liberty of citizens, were then regarded as of the graver importance, were retained by him, and the civil cases were transferred to newer courts.

Thus the office of the recorder is traditionally the primary safeguard over the principles of the old common law on which New York's modern criminal jurisprudence is founded.—New York World.

The Salamander.

In Andrews' "Anecdotes Ancient and Modern" (1780) one reads, "Should a glass house fire be kept up without extinction for a longer term than seven years there is no doubt but that a salamander would be generated in the cinders." This probably accounts for the popular idea that a salamander lives in the fire, a fallacy so far removed from the truth that the curious lizard-like beast so called cannot endure even the heat of the sun, but skulks away under stones to avoid it. It will never lose its reputation for fire eating, though, which lingers still to the heating utensil that is named after it.

An Old Irish Tune.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is an Irish tune known to have been in existence in 1770. The author of the words is unknown, though claims have been made for several Irish and English poets. For over 100 years it has been the parting tune of the British army and navy and is played whenever a regiment is leaving a town where it has been stationed or a man-of-war is weighing anchor to sail from a port.

Study Yourself.

In order to judge of the inside of others study your own, for men in general are very much alike, and though one has one prevailing passion and another has another yet their operations are much the same, and whatever engages or disgusts, pleases or offends you in others will engage, disgust, please or offend others in you.—Chesfield.

A Disputed Question.

On one occasion a Scotch minister knocked at the door of a house where a husband and wife were quarreling. When admitted he inquired, "Wha's the head of this house?" The man quietly replied: "Sit yersel' doon, mon; sit yersel' doon. We're just trying to settle that the noo."

Habit.

Boss—See here, every time you see a 6 you call it a 2. What's the matter with you—near-sighted? Stenographer—No, sir; it's a matter of habit. I used to clerk in a ladies' shoe store.—Cleveland Leader.

Two Views of It.

Parson—Do you take this woman for better or for worse? Bridegroom—Well, I can't exactly say. Her people think it's for better, but mine think it's for worse.—Life.

Been Drinking.

A sports fellow named Phipps last night went to view the eclipse. The moon looked so queer. He set up a cheer.—The truth was he'd been taking naps.—Denver Post.

CASTORIA.

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ODD WATER WHEELS.

Some Float on Streams—Huge Ones Make a River Lift Itself

The people of Syria and Tunis make their streams do things that Americans do not seem to have learned the secret of persuading the water courses of this country to perform.

At Tunis the natives have learned how to utilize the power of the current of the river Kur without building dams. What they have accomplished possibly might be done by an American farmer living on the banks of a rapidly moving stream and desiring a small, cheap power. The Catalans build floats on the surface of the river. Into them are set water wheels. The whole affair is fastened to the bank in such a way that it will rise and fall with any change in the level of the surface of the river, so that the power is about constant all the time.

In Hama, the ancient "entering in of Hamath," the Syrians have accomplished a feat that makes one think of lifting oneself over a fence by tugging at one's bootstraps. They have harnessed the historic Orontes, or Nahr el Asi, as the Syrians call it, into the work of lifting itself many feet toward the zenith and trained it thus to water their fruitful gardens and orchards.

As for size, the water wheels which do this work are as to other water wheels what Niagara is to other waterfalls. As one stands by one of these great wooden frames revolving upon its wooden axle and looks up at its perimeter forty feet above one thinks it large and is astonished when he turns his gaze up stream to see that relatively it is not a great wheel, for in the distance looms up one sixty feet in height. Even then he is not prepared for the spectacle of one ninety feet in diameter grunting around on its cumbersome axle just outside the town.

Life in Hama for some people is like the liking of others for olives, an acquired taste, because of these very water wheels. According as one feels about it, it is a musical city or one filled with nerve racking groans. Day and night without ceasing these massive, slow revolving structures utter speech. For those who have acquired a taste for their companionship the never ceasing tones are soothing, resembling the ocean roar or a slow fugue played on some cellophane organ. The diapason tones are deeper and louder than the deepest organ stop. Now they are in unison, now repeating the theme, one after another, now for a brief moment in a sublime harmony never to be forgotten, according to one traveler, then once more together in a tremendous chorus. The sounds are described as a slow movement up the scale, followed with a heavy drop to the keynote as: Do mi sol, do do do; do sol la, do do do. This unceasing Sisyphus music, it is said, has been going on for a century at least.—New York Tribune.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

How hard a man falls after having been boosted too high!

When a man gets the baby to sleep, how proud he is of himself!

There is usually enough humiliation in all our lives to keep us modest.

It is not the stingy man who becomes a burden as age approaches; it is the spendthrift.

A pathetic admission older people often make is, "The romance has all been knocked out of me."

What has become of the old fashioned woman who called her friends "coveys" when they bought something like hers?

When a man is reasonably happy and content, it doesn't just happen. He is compelled to use common sense and work to an end.—Arlington Globe.

Estimating a Horse's Height.

The Arabs have two methods of estimating the height to which a colt will grow, the first being to stretch a cord from the nostril over the ears and down along the neck and compare this measurement with that from the withers to the feet, and the other method being to compare the distance between the knee and the withers with that from the knee to the coronet. In the first method it is considered that a colt will grow as much taller as the first measurement exceeds that of the second, and in the second method, if the proportion is as two to one, the horse will grow no taller.

Birds That Carry Their Young.

The woodcock, it is said, has been known to carry away her young when threatened with danger. She places them on her spread feet, pressing them between the toes and the breast. A naturalist says many woodcocks also carry their young down to marshy feeding grounds in the evening, returning before dawn. In fact, they have no means of feeding their young except by carrying them to their food, for they cannot convey their food to them.

Not a Bombardment.

Kissam—Has her papa ever fired you?

Higgins—He has never resorted to bombardment. His tactics are more in the nature of a passive blockade.

"How is that?"

"When I call to see his daughter he remains in the parlor during the whole of the interview."

Also When Is a Sea Dog?

"Maw!"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"Do the ocean greyhounds ever bite the ocean tramps?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is very easy to get angry with somebody for doing what it would be very unreasonable for anybody to get angry over if you do it.

A Baron's Crown.

A baron's crown is a velvet cap with ermine border, but the coronet differs from that of the viscount in having eight pearls on the upper rim instead of fourteen, the latter number being the allowance of the viscount. In France the pearls are usually arranged in sets of three.

THE PECTORAL FINS.

Without Them the Fish Would Stand on Its Head.

The pectoral fins of a fish are the two fins, one on each side, just back of the head. These fins aid the fish to some extent in swimming. They are small fins which the fish values very beautifully and are of value chiefly to preserve its equilibrium. It is with these fins that the fish maintains its horizontal position in the water when not swimming. Without them the fish would stand on its head. Sometimes a fish loses one or both of its pectoral fins by disease or by accident. A fish without pectoral fins is in a bad way.

While most fish keep a horizontal position in the water when not swimming, there are fishes that do not. One of these fishes is the filefish, which when motionless suspends itself in the water; head downward, at an angle of forty-five degrees or even nearer the perpendicular. A filefish kept in an aquarium which had lost both its pectoral fins inclined over backward past the perpendicular when motionless to about the same angle that it would have kept in the other direction if its pectoral fins had been intact, so that when not in motion it seemed to be lying at an angle on its back.

In the same aquarium there was a striped bass weighing about a pound and a half, one of whose pectoral fins was attacked at the tip by fungus, which gradually encroached upon it. Finally the diseased portions of the fin were cut off with a pair of sharp shears, the cut being made within the sound part of the fin. At first the fish was like a man in a boat pulling one long oar and one short one—it couldn't hold a course. But it soon accustomed itself to its new condition, and thereafter it got along very comfortably.

SWISS EDUCATION.

A Serious Matter, Guarded Jealously by the State.

One reason why the Swiss fare well is that their public school system is probably the best in the world, and with them public school education is practically compulsory. You can send your child to a private school (in some cantons) if you insist upon so doing, but the face of the government and the force of public opinion are sternly against the practice. In the canton of Solothurn private schools are absolutely forbidden. In other cantons a private school pupil must secure a formal permit from the local authorities, and in some cantons he must pay a charge to the public funds. The idea is that the public schools are good enough for all; that rich and poor are to meet there on even terms; that the public school is the nursery of democracy and patriotism; above all, that democracy is the lifeblood and strength and very soul of the republic, and the republic is Switzerland, and without the republic Switzerland is nothing. Private schools for Swiss children are few in number, and such as exist are under the strict supervision of the state. Education is a serious matter in Switzerland. There is no escape from it. A parent must send his children to school or go himself to jail. They kept a Seventh Day Adventist in jail for two years because he refused to let his child attend school on Saturdays. As it then seemed likely he would spend the rest of his life in a cell he surrendered.—Everybody's Magazine.

The Man Who Sings.

Give us, oh, give us, writes Carlyle, the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is superior to those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time, he will do it better, he will persevere longer. One is scarcely sensible of fatigue while one marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony as they revolve in their spheres. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation are its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous, a spirit all sunshine, peaceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.

Eczema.

Cosmetic jelly has been found an excellent remedy for eczema. You can use it on the face without the slightest fear of unpleasant results. Take thirty grains of gum tragacanth and soak for three days in seven ounces of rose water. Force through muslin to make the preparation smooth and add an ounce of alcohol, an ounce of glycerin and a suggestion of boracic acid, say half a teaspoonful. The jelly is a preparation which has been found wonderfully due for chapped face and hands.

Has Three Climates.

Abyssinia has three climates, according to the altitude above the sea. In the low country or valleys bananas, dates, indigo, cotton and other tropical plants flourish. Elephants, lions, giraffes, zebras and gazelles abound. The intermediate zone recalls the climate of Sicily or of Andalusia, in Spain. There is good pasture for flocks and herds in the highest region.

Origin of "Whig."

What is the origin of the word "whig"? A twenty-year-old number of Spurgeon's magazine, *Sword and Trowel*, says, "In Cromwell's day the royalists first called the liberals whigs, taking the first letter of each word in their motto, 'We hope in God,' and forming them into this word."

An Explanation.

Joe—But, my dear fellow, is your income enough to justify your marrying? Fred—I'm afraid not. Joe—Then what reason have you for taking so serious a step? Fred—I have no reason. I'm in love.

The wasp has one strong point, but it is not in his favor.

"Sometimes," said uncle Eben, "it seems to me like a reformer was one of these people that has to talk two hours an' a half to 'spresso one of 'em ten commandments. An' dar warn't no dispute 'bout dat in de firs' place."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beck's Signature

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CASTORIA

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The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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THE DESERT MIRAGE.

An Explanation of This Peculiar Trick of Nature.

One of nature's true wonders—one upon which much has been written, but which is yet not understood when its varied phenomena are considered—is the desert mirage. Travelers in the arid regions of the western and southwestern United States tell wondrous tales concerning the spectral pictures which the desert mirage has presented for their inspection. Cool sheets of water and waving trees and grassy awards appear where all is known to be parched earth and burning sands. Occasionally a mountain range will appear on what is known to be a boundless stretch of level plain, or a herd of deer, cattle or other animals will be seen apparently contentedly grazing on the glassy surface of the atmosphere. Cities are occasionally seen hundreds of miles from civilization, and phantom ships have been known to loom up against the sky and appear as real vessels to persons who lived so far away from the waters that they had never taken the trouble to visit the seacoast and who had never seen a real ship.

The explanation of the mirage, as usually given, is as follows:

The sand, being intensely hot, causes the layers of air which rest upon it to become greatly rarefied, and under certain circumstances this layer is quite distinct from the denser stratum a few inches or feet above it—just as if it were a sheet of water upon which oil rested. It is this rarefied stratum of air which acts as a reflector and pictures to the eye those curious inverted images.

A WILDERNESS OF TREES.

Inaccessible Forests That Abound in Guatemala.

Nearly all of the northern and eastern part of Guatemala is covered with a dense tropical forest, consisting of mahogany, different kinds of cedar, cicle and other hard woods. Along streams down which logs can be floated much of the mahogany has been cut, but as yet very little of the other woods have been marketed. This is especially true of the departments of Peten, Alta Verapaz, and Izabal.

Most of the forests still belong to the government, and the usual method of securing the timber is by concession, by which a certain number of trees are cut at a given price per tree, or a stipulated sum is paid for the timber on a given tract. It is not an easy matter to get titles to large tracts of land in Guatemala, as it is discouraged by the government. These concessions are not usually granted for a longer period than five years. Sometimes it is stipulated that if a certain number of trees are cut during that time they must be renewed.

The pine forests are limited, being in the mountainous country principally and inaccessible. Most of the lumber used comes from the United States, principally from California. The forests of this country are generally so inaccessible that the railroad companies import nearly all their ties and even import coal, because it is difficult for them to get enough firewood.—New York Herald.

Marriage and Health.

Marriage is an institution highly conducive to the health of both husband and wife, says American Medicine. Statistics prove that among married men over twenty years of age and women over forty the mortality rate is far less than among those who remain single. Among the widowed and divorced the mortality is exceptionally great. Suicides among the unmarried are much more numerous than among the married. The matrimonial status promotes temperance in every form. Furthermore, the probable duration of life of a married man of thirty exceeds that of his unmarried brother by five years, and the wife may expect to live one year longer than a single woman of the same age.

She Scabbled Napoleon.

Mme. de Chevreuse, a representative of one of the noblest families in France, declined the honor which Napoleon wished to confer on her, that of being maid of honor to his sister-in-law, the queen of Spain. She afterward became Josephine's dame du palais, but always affected to look down on the imperial court. One day she went to a reception at the Tuilleries blazoning with diamonds. "What splendid jewels!" remarked Napoleon. "Are they all real?" "Mon Dieu, sire, I really don't know, but at any rate they are quite good enough to wear here!"

The Anecdotal Crown.

The anecdotal crown was one of roses or other flowers, which, on certain festival occasions during the middle ages, was worn by the priests or monks when marching in procession through the streets.

FALL RIVER LINE

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers Priscilla and Puritan

In Commission.

A FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days and Sundays, at 9:15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 10, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 5:30 p. m., due at Newport at 8 a. m., leaving there at 8:55 a. m. for Fall River. For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 271 James Street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY, O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent, N. Y. H. O. NICKERSON, Supt. New York, C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Oct. 8, 1935, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, week days, 8:10, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:40, 8:10 p. m. For FALL RIVER, 10:50 a. m., 12:50, 2:50, 5:55, 8:00, 8:00, 5:50 p. m. PROVIDENCE, 8:50, 11:00 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:40, 8:10 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 8:50, 11:00 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:40, 8:10 p. m. BRADFORD and COLEY'S LAKE, 8:50, 11:00 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:40, 8:10 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m., 8:10 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 8:10 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m., 8:10 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:10, 11:00 a. m., 5:50 p. m. For FALL RIVER, 8:10, 11:00 a. m., 3:10, 5:40, 8:10 p. m. For Middleboro, Taunton, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, West Village, and Taunton, 7:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:05, 8:10 p. m. New Bedford 7:00, 11:00 a. m., 5:05 p. m. about from Fall River. A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Supt.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:05, 8:10 p. m. Return 8:27, 5:50 a. m., 12:20, 4:27, 5:50 p. m. For PROVIDENCE (via Fall River and Warren), 7:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:05, 8:10 p. m. For BRADFORD and COLEY'S LAKE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:05, 8:10 p. m. For Middleboro, Taunton, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, West Village, and Taunton, 7:00, 11:00 a. m., 8:00, 5:05, 8:10 p. m. New Bedford 7:00, 11:00 a. m., 5:05 p. m. about from Fall River.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Supt.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after September 21, 1935.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:50

A Grandmother At 31.

Mrs. John Pague of Marion O., is a true believer in early marriages. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Susan Jordan, now living at Piqua, at the age of 39, and her mother, Mrs. Anna Daley, aged 61, at present a resident of Sidney, were married in their teens.

Mrs. Pague herself married at 14 and became a mother at 15, giving birth to a daughter, now Mrs. Edith Holmes, who was married at 15, and became the mother of little Helen Holmes, now 2 years old, at 16. Thus it will be seen that Mrs. Pague was a grandmother at 31, probably the youngest in the country.

Mrs. Pague holds that people should marry when they are young; that when they wait until mature years their habits are so fixed that they do not easily accustom themselves to the many little sacrifices which are common to married life. When people marry in youth they are more liable to form habits and tastes in common and their married life is liable to be happier in every way. More than that, children are stronger and more healthy than those born to women whose teens are far past.

Mrs. Pague points to her own happy married life and those of her maternal ancestors to prove her statement. Her daughter, Mrs. Edith Holmes, became a widow just five months to a day after her marriage. She is now living at 683 Door street, Toledo, and is employed as a clerk in a store.—Toledo Blade.

The Drummer's Best Girl.

Oklahoma version of a "poem" which has been traversing the country:

"A gay and handsome travelling maulboy on a bed of pain; all hope had passed, his life went fast; he would never rise again! 'Hast thou no sweet-heart, fair and true?' they whispered o'er his bed, 'whom thou wouldst tell a last farewell!' The young man softly said: 'There's Daisy back in Lexington and Nellie at Cordell; there's Millie down in Norman town, and Mary in Purcell. And at Shawnee there's Esther, dear, whom I must surely see; and Anna, too, at Mountain View, please bring them all to me.' The watchers started with surprise, and then they said once more, 'Come, tell us, pray, without delay, the girl whom you adore; the girl whom you have sworn to love and bring both wealth and fame; your promised wife, your hope and life—quick, let us hear her name.' 'There's Maggie out at Sayre,' he said, 'and Pearl at El Reno; there's Violet at Calumet and Maud at old Hydro, and Genevieve at Hennessey and Mable at Mulhall.' The young man sighed: 'It's true I died—I swore to wed them all.'"
—Kansas City Journal.

Subscription to the Heathen.

Margaret and Arthur E. McFarlane have a ripping good funny story in the May McClure's. It's about a small boy who permits his yearning for a damsel, who goes to the Brick Methodist, to blind himself to contribute for six months to the heathen, 50 cents a week. The envelopes naturally covered a multitude of sin—sometimes odd-fashioned pennies and more often than half dollars, half dimes; but the small boy is determined to catch up before the fateful day on which Old Guardhouse, the treasurer, is to read the names of delinquents, and just how much the heathen might have had if that some delinquents had paid up. The money is saved to the last penny, when the rumpus intervenes, and Wash is obliged to send it all by his small brother. What follows is too funny for hurried comment. It is enough to suggest that the church got the money, but that Wash didn't get the credit, and that his affair with the Belle of the Brick Methodist came to a sorrowful end.

They were talking about the new star to society.

"She never laughs at jokes," said the man.

"Maybe she has no sense of humor," said the other man.

"Maybe she has false teeth," said the woman.

And then the conversation languished.—Louisville Courier-Journal

Teacher—"Now a monologue is a recitation in which one person takes part; dialogue is one where two persons take part. Now can any one give further examples?"

Bright Boy—"Is a catalogue where a cat takes part?"—The American Spectator.

"Why do you want to reform our spelling?"

"Because," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "that's the only way I can be an out-and-out reformer without hitting some of my financial friends."—Washington Star.

"Oh, well, we've all got troubles in this world."

"Oh, I don't know."

"Oh, yes, indeed. Some have empty cupboards and pocketbooks, and some have yacht and automobiles."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I just wish I was bigger," said mischievous Willie Smart.

"Indeed!" asked his mother. "How much bigger?"

"Oh, just big enough to do all the things I got blamed for doin' now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Reporter—"Uncle, to what do you attribute your long life?"

Oldest Inhabitant—"I don't know yit young feller. They's several of these patent medicine companies that's dick-erin' with me."—Chicago Tribune.

"I suppose you are ready to stand between the public and the railroads."

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully. "What is the use of deliberately getting caught in a collision."—Washington Star.

When a man's shoes hurt him he acts as if he was at his own funeral; when it's a woman she makes you believe the only thing needed to complete her joy would be to be dancing.—New York Press.

Miss Ascum—Is Freddy Folthedd working for a living?

Miss Trillion—Oh, my, yes! The poor boy has been trying for six months to gain papa's consent.—New York Press.

Customer—Walter, this stake is like leather. Take it away.

Waiter—Can't change it now, sir; you've bent it.—Poughkeepsie News Press.

He—Why did you blush so when I kissed you?

She—Oh, I always blush the first time I am ever kissed.—Topeka State Journal.

Robert Whitehead, inventor of the Whitehead torpedo, left estate in the United Kingdom valued at \$2,270,000.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In reading matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible, consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to Miss F. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST
HIS
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
WITH
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.
By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Col. Edward Thomas and wife Mary (Terrill), parents of these children lie buried in grave yard of St. John's Church (Episcopal), Elizabeth, N. J. Their gravestone says: "Sacred to the memory of Edward Thomas Esq. who died February 27th, 1785, in the 58th yr. of his age; also of Mary Thomas his wife who died February 27th, 1824, aged 86 years; also of Edmund Thomas their son who died October 15th 1816 aged 50 yrs; also of Phebe Ruscus their daughter who died April 2d, 1817 aged 53 years; also of Sarah Thomas their daughter. (All on one stone.)"

Two stones from this one, stands another, to memory of their son-in-law, which says: "Sacred to Friendship. This stone is erected to the memory of Capt. John Ruscus who died July 16th, 1808 in the 55th year of his age, as a testimony of respect by an unknown friend."

Life and the grave two different lessons give life teaches how to die, death how to live. The first Ephraim Terrill married Phebe Winslow, daughter of Dr. William Winslow, surgeon of the regiment commanded by Col. Edward Thomas in the Revolution.

Dr. William Winslow married a daughter of Dr. William Robinson, a large land owner near Rahway; in deeds he is called "Esquire".

Col. Edward Thomas owned a ferry in New York, was a member of "Committee of Observations", and one of the commanders of the attack and capture of "Blue Mountain Valley", saw active service with "Hearst's Flying Battalion" on Long Island, was captured at his home on Elizabeth ave., Elizabeth N. J. and carried prisoner to Staten Island. His death was caused, in part, by privations he endured as prisoner of war, says, "History of Union County, New Jersey".

Richard (3) Lawrence (Joseph (2) Lawrence and wife Mary (Towyn), dau. of Col. Richard Towyn, William (1) Lawrence and wife Hannah (Bowie) had the following children born in Flushing, N. Y.:

Mary Lawrence, b. 8; 20mo; 1718. Elizabeth Lawrence, b. 16; 2mo; 1719. Joseph Lawrence, b. 10; 9mo; 1721. Caleb Lawrence, b. 10; 12mo; 1723; md. 7; 6mo; 1754; at Flushing, Sarah (Burling), dau. of James and Elizabeth Burling of New York, who lived at the corner of Smith St. (Pearl st.) and Golden Hill (John st.) for whom Burling Ship was named. Caleb and his brother John Lawrence on New York list of Quakers, May 18, 1775.

Hannah Lawrence, b. 2; 2mo; 1626. Liddy Lawrence, b. 2; 7mo; 1728. John Lawrence, b. 22; 11; 1780; lived 9 days.

John Lawrence, b. 23; 11; 1732; md. Aug. 13, 1755, Ann Burling who died Feb. 15, 1821; he d. July 26, 1794; their eldest daughter Hannah Lawrence md. Aug. 12, 1780 Jacob Schloffen, b. Aug. 24, 1757, he Lieutenant in Comp. of his Majesty's army, called Detroit Volunteers (see p. 451, Vol. 51, New Eng. Genl. Register).

Edgingham Lawrence, b. 11; 12mo; 1734. Joseph Lawrence, b. 23; 6mo; 1741. Norris Lawrence, b. 6; 11mo; 1737; md. Ann b. 28; 10mo; 1743. (Vol. 4, N. Y. Genl. Record).

Charles Towyn, above said, had another daughter, Elizabeth Towyn, who married Aug. 27, 1760, Caleb Crane, as his second wife, as Caleb married first Mary Searle, b. 1722 and d. April 2, 1753, daughter of Edward Searle; Caleb Crane died Dec. 19, 1773, aged 58, wife Elizabeth (Towyn) d. Feb. 20, 1772, in ye 47th year of her age, both buried in grave yard of Presbyt. Church at Elizabeth N. J., and their son Caleb Crane Jr., who departed this life April 9, 1777, in the 38 year of his age, as found on their gravestones.

The will of Caleb Crane was recorded 1774, by which he left a girl and saw mill on Elizabeth River to his sons Caleb, Nehemiah and Jacob, children of his first wife. Of these, Caleb married Mary Arnett in 1760, daughter of James and Jenima (Petersen) Arnett, Mary b. 1744 and died Dec. 3, 1822 as Mrs. Ballard, as she married (2) Nov. 1773 Capt. Jeremiah Ballard; by Crane she had two sons, Isaac Crane b. July 20, 1769, who married Nov. 15, 1791 Abigail Price; and Caleb Crane, b. 1771 who died 1778; their father Caleb Crane Jr., was b. 1739; his brother Nehemiah Crane, b. 1743 married Esther (Woodruff, dau. of Cooper Woodruff), he died April 14, 1777, and his widow Esther md. (2) Nov. 11, 1739 John Potter.

Esther's Crane children were: Job Crane; Charity Crane, who md. Stephen Meeker; Esther Crane, who md. Noah Sayre; and by her second husband, John Potter, Esther had no children; Jacob Crane (brother of Nehemiah and Caleb) b. 1748; md. Phebe (Woodruff, daughter of Cooper Woodruff); she b. 1748; she d. July 26, 1808. In 1777, the father Jacob Crane was running the saw mill left him by his father; Jacob buried in Presbyt. Ch. Yd. Elizabeth, N. J., has a gravestone saying, "In memory of Jacob Crane who died June 11, 1817, in the 69th year of his age;" his wife Phebe buried next Jacob has stone saying, "departed this life July 23, 1806 in 58th year of her age."

Other children of Caleb (Nathaniel, Stephen), were; Elizabeth, first born; Mary, b. Mch. 14, 1753; Jonathan, second wife of Waters Burrows, who died as his widow, according to her gravestone, Mch. 30, 1838 in the 78th year of her age; children of second wife Elizabeth (Towyn) Crane were: Abigail, b. 1761 md. (1) Amos Clark; md. (2) Robert Clark, as Amos d. Mch. 31, 1791 in his 35th yr. says his gravestone with inscription.

"Dear partner of my life And children who I love;

Remember dying strike, Which you have got to prove." His wife Abigail died Feb. 28, 1827 in the 67th year of her age. (gravestone). (To be con. issued.)

QUERIES.

6010. RYAN—Would like parentage of Egan Ryan, who married above John Brown. She was born May 21, 1784, died Aug. 28, 1864.—H. H.

6011. BARBER—Who was the wife of Henry Barber, of Newport, R. I., who d. Sept. 11, 1890, aged 52. She died June 25, 1842, ag. 78.—H. B.

6012. DAVENPORT—Who were the ancestors of Mary Davenport, who married William Barber, of Newport, R. I., son of above Henry. They were married April 15, 1811.—H. B.

6013. WILSON—Who were the ancestors of Joseph Wilson, of Newport, R. I., who died Mar. 23, 1734, aged 73? Who was his wife? Was she Sarah—who died Nov. 24, 1761, ag. 81? Did they have children? If so, was one of them Joseph Wilson Jr., who married Aug. 30, 1747, Martha Tillingham, of Jonathan and Sarah? Joseph Wilson, Jr., was in Newport, R. I., in 1753, and soon after went to Nova Scotia.—S. W.

6014. TILLINGHAM—Who was Sarah, wife of above Jonathan Tillingham? He was born Sept. 18, 1698 died Dec. 6, 1774.—S. W.

6015. BAKER—Who were the parents of John Baker who married, June 3, 1738, Hannah Mason? They lived in Rhode Island, but just where, I do not know. They had sons John and Reuben. John married Abigail Lee. Would like her parentage.—E. W.

6016. BLY. SWEET. HIMES—Can any one give me information concerning Almerin Bly, who evidently married into the Himes or Sweet family, and lived in Berlin, N. Y.? Capt. William Eunis, of Newport, R. I., had two sisters, one of whom married a Himes, and the other a Sweet. The children of these two sisters are mentioned without names in the will of Capt. Eunis, 1831. Would be glad to learn something concerning their descendants.—C. S.

6017. SPINK—I want the ancestry of Eldred who was a Capt. in Rev. War. (Eldridge) Spink, who md., May 14, 1764, Judith Andrews, by Thomas Shippee Justice. His son Michael Spink, md. Patty (Mary), Cozzens, by H. Cooke Justice, Sept. 23, 1789, at E. Greenwich, R. I. Mary Cozzens was b. Feb. 28, 1779, d. Feb. 2, 1834.

Michael Spink was born, Feb. 15, 1770, d. Sept. 23, 1841.

I would like to hear from Spink descendants. I am descended from Robert (1) 1615—1695, Ishmael (2) 1690—1763, Shibanu (3) 1724—? Shibanu Jr. 1757—1841, Cyrus (4) 1793—1839, Rebecca Beall Spink, (5) 1822—1906. The Spink descendants are very numerous, many of whom are in R. I. I have the Spink Coat of Arms, and considerable data. My object is to eventually to put in book form all I am able to gather, but I find them very slow to respond. Hope that this may bring forth some data, either through your Query Dept., or by mail.—O.

6018. LINDSAY. PECKHAM—John Peckham published to Catherine Lindsay. Wanted, parentage of John and Catherine and their children.—C. L.

6019. PECKHAM—Thomas Hazard in his Foreman's Diary says, "Feb. 9, 1794, Old Timothy Peckham's wife died." What was her maiden name? Would like authority for same. I can guess, but want the official quotation.—B. J. P.

6020. BRIDGES. PECKHAM—Wanted, parents of Hope Peckham who md. Robert Bridges Sept. 17, 1729.—H. B.

6021. PECKHAM—"Stephen Peckham, Tory, was pilot for Capt. Wallace in his attack on Stonington, Conn. Who were his parents?—B. J. P.

ANSWERS.

5986. PECKHAM—Robert Peckham who md. Temperance Plumb, b. 1765, dau. of Samuel Plumb and wife Grace Babcock of Stonington, Conn., evidently resided in Groton, now No. Stonington, Conn. He is mentioned in Justice Joshua Babcock's diary on three different periods. I have three children, but there were probably more. Who his parents were, I know not, possibly John (4) (Benjamin (3), John (2), John (1)) or Abel (4) (Daniel (3), Thomas (2), John (1)).

There was a Robert (3) Peckham of Petersham, Mass., grandson of John (4) (Philip (3), Thomas (2), John (1)), published to Mary Irish. Benjamin Peckham of Sarah, married, Jan. 1, 1800, Sarah Peckham of Joshua. I have a record of ten children, b. between 1801 and 1819.—B. J. P.

Jamestown.

Mr. William H. Knowles died in Providence on Monday morning, where he had recently gone on account of ill health, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Knowles spent some of his boyhood days in Newport, moving from there to Providence. In the early seventies he came to Jamestown to reside, devoting his time for a while to farming. Later he built a hotel, the Bay View House—the first hotel that this island had. He also transported passengers between Newport and Jamestown for a number of years. After the establishment of a steam ferry, he opened a variety store in the Bay View House, and carried on a successful business for several years.

In 1890 the Bay View House was enlarged for Mr. Charles T. Knowles, who then conducted the hotel, the old part being used as a wing to the present structure.

Mr. Knowles' life had been a long and busy one. He was an industrious man, and it was only when ill health, brought on by his advancing years, took too strong a hold on him that he retired from active life.

Four sons and one daughter survive him: Mr. Henry T. Knowles, Mr. Edwin G. Knowles, Mrs. W. F. Caswell, Mr. Adolphus Knowles, of Jamestown, and Mr. Charles T. Knowles of Brooklyn.

THE BOSTON & MAINE GUIDE TO

The Seashore, River and Mountain Resorts of New England Sent Free to Any Address

Vacation days are close at hand! Already those sportsmen who seek solace and enjoyment in the pleasures of angling have journeyed to their rendez-

BEST RECORD YET.

50 pounds in 100 hours and the thermometer down to 46 degrees. Let-tuce did not even turn color on the edges in six days, and radishes were as fresh as when first put in. That's what the big RANNEY did in our window this last week. We might tell you these refrigerators were worth double what we sell them for; and they would be if you judged them by the work they'll do, as compared with the work of other refrigerators; but you might justly ask us why we sell them at half price—then we couldn't answer you. We sell them at just what they are worth—no more, no less; but that is less than you can buy the same sizes in cheaper made boxes in other stores for.

Galvanized iron lined, every part removable for cleaning, no wood inside to absorb moisture and taint. Family sizes 31x21x45. COMPARE—YOU'LL BUY.

\$12.50.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

To Furnished Cottage Owners

I am making up my list of furnished cottages for the season of 1906 and would like to include yours, if you have one you wish to rent for the coming season. Drop me a line giving particulars, or if you will notify me will call and see you.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

TAX DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF NEWPORT.

Assessors' Notice!

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport, hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (second floor), in said Newport, every day, except Sunday and May 30th, Memorial Day, from and including

Monday, May 21, 1906, to and including Friday, June 1, 1906,

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m.

For the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said City on the 30th day of January, 1906.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors, as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real and personal estate.

THE GENERAL LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDE THAT

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his 'ratable' estate; AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVERTAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

WM. SHEPLEY, Chairman,
JOHN M. FRIEND,
JOHN E. O'NEILL,

Newport, R. I., April 28, 1906—4-28-4w

HENRY W. COZZENS, Clerk.

you; while the thousands of other vacationists who find delight in the fresh breezes of the seashore or the pure mountain air, are planning and preparing for their annual rest. There is an easy way to do it! The Boston & Maine Railroad has carefully made a selection of resorts and compiled the information in a beautiful booklet of 80 pages, containing over thirty half-tone reproductions of typical vacation scenes, enclosed in an artistic cover. On the inside of the cover is a delightful half-tone reproduction of the residence of Denman Thompson, of Old Homestead fame.

The book contains a list of some 2000 resorts all told, the hotels and boarding houses at the principal northern resorts, their accommodations, rates per day, per week, etc.; also some choice descriptive reading regarding the mountains, seashore and inland resorts, and a large folded map of the Boston & Maine Railroad and connections. This booklet is indispensable to the tourist or vacationist who is planning a summer outing. It will be mailed free by the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, to any address.

Boston Not a Yankee City.

[From the New York Sun.]

The passing over of Boston to the Democratic side has been a consequence of the great preponderance of the foreign born population of the town. Of the men of voting age in 1900 more than 46 per cent. were of foreign birth. Nearly two-thirds of the foreign population were from Ireland and Canada, 70,147 from the first and 50,282 from the second. The Jewish population was relatively small as compared with New York, yet it seems to have come third. If, however, we add to the foreign born the native population of foreign parentage Boston is nearly three-quarters foreign. Only 25 per cent. of the population in 1900 was made up of native whites of native parents.

The Yankee has been put far in the rear in Boston. In 1900 out of its total population of 560,892 as many as 404,909 were of foreign parentage.

Indiana's paid miners in 1904, \$5,341,000 in wages.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Town Tax and Poll
Tax for 1906.

Assessors' Notice

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., April 28, 1906.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Assessors of Taxes for the town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, do hereby give notice that for the purpose of assessing the town tax and the annual Town Meeting held in said Middletown, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1906, and of assessing the poll tax for the current year A. D. 1906, as provided in Chapter 47 of the General Laws of this State, they will meet at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on

Wedn'sday, the Twenty-third day of May next A. D. 1906,

on Thursday, the twenty-fourth, and on Friday, the twenty-fifth days of said month of May, and will be in session on each of said days, from ten o'clock a. m. until four o'clock p. m., to make and complete the assessment of the taxes hereby mentioned, and to fix a valuation on the ratable property of said Town.

And all persons and corporations liable to taxation in said Middletown, are hereby notified and required to bring in to the undersigned, assessors as aforesaid, a true and exact account of all their ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of their real and personal estate, and to make oath to the truth of said account before the undersigned, assessors as aforesaid. And whoever neglects or refuses to bring in such account, if overtaxed, shall have no remedy therefor, as provided by law. Every male person above the age of twenty years, who owns no property in, or property tax less than one dollar, and who, if registered would be qualified to vote, is liable to the assessment of a poll tax of one dollar, or so much thereof as the other taxes assessed against said person shall amount to one dollar.

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN,
BENJAMIN W. H. PECKHAM,
ALFRED P. BARKER,
WILLIAM B. COGGESHALL,
JOHN H. PECKHAM,
Assessors of Taxes.

4-28-4w

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 16, A. D. 1906.

FREDERICK B. SPOONER, the Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM B. SPOONER,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account with said estate, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, A. D. 1906, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

4-21-4w

CARR'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Fenwick's Career, By Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Pam Decides, By Bethna Von Hutten.

Cowardice Court, By G. B. McCutcheon.

The Woman in the Alcove, By Anna K. Green.

Uncle William, By Jennette Lee.

The Spoilers, By Rex E. Beach.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.
Telephone 638.

PERRY HOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Under entirely new management.
Newly furnished suites with bath up to date.
Rates, \$5 up. Special Rates by the Week.
2-24 F. H. WISWELL, Prop.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Owners or Keepers of Dogs.

The last day for issuing licenses for dogs, males at one dollar and fifteen cents, and females at five dollars and fifteen cents, is

MONDAY, April 30, 1906.

During the month of May one dollar additional will be charged, and beginning with June 1, 1906, every owner or keeper of a dog without a license will be liable to fine of ten dollars for every dog not licensed. Office open evenings.

JAMES R. CROWLEY,
Chief of Police.

4-28

SHOES—SHOES—SHOES—SHOES

EASTER

SHOES—SHOES—SHOES—SHOES

EASTER

SHOES—SHOES—SHOES—SHOES

Just Out!

Six New Panoramic Post Cards.

TRAINING STATION, WASHINGTON SQUARE, BEACON ROCK, THE BEACH, HARBOR FRONT, THE CLIFFS.

2 for 5 Cents.

SOLD BY Geo. H. Carr, Wm. P. Clarke, Chas. D. Dady, 5 & 10 Cent Store, Landers & Son, Wm. E. Mumford, T. Rutherford, & D. E. Sullivan, A. A. Mueg, S. S. Thompson, Washington Square News Stand, J. T. Allen & Co., and by the publishers.

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Newport, December 28th, A. D. 1905.
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Numbered 10,400 of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the eighth day of September, A. D. 1905, and returnable to the said Court December 28th, A. D. 1905, upon a Judgment rendered by said Court on the fifth day of September, A. D. 1905, in favor of Edward O. Higgins, of said City of Newport, in said County, plaintiff, and against Joseph T. Ray, 2d, alias John Doe, of the City of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 10 o'clock p. m. sold to the highest bidder the said Execution on the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Joseph T. Ray, 2d, alias John Doe, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1905, at 27 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded North Easterly by land now or formerly owned by Joseph T. Ray, 2d, alias John Doe, or his heirs, or by Health Court, and South Westerly by land now or formerly of Eugene O'Connell, or his heirs or otherwise bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied upon estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, March 7, 1906.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2, 1906.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1906, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2, 1906.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1906, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2, 1906.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1906, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2, 1906.

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Deputy Sheriff.

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Deputy Sheriff.

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FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2, 1906.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1906, at the same hour and place above named.